

THE **DEAF** AMERICAN

The National Magazine
For All The Deaf
MAY 1976



MISS DEAF AMERICA MEETS THE PRESIDENT

President Gerald R. Ford

Lottie Riekehof, Interpreter

Pam Young, Miss Deaf America

Senator Robert Griffin (Michigan)

Ann Billington Bahl

The Editor's Page

OUR COVER PICTURE

While in Washington, D. C., in April to attend an Alumni Resource Council meeting at Gallaudet College, Miss Pamela Young, current Miss Deaf America, and Mrs. Ann Billington Bahl, the previous Miss Deaf America, met with President Gerald R. Ford at the White House. Miss Young presented President Ford with an "I Love You" pin, and in return the Chief Executive gave the ladies pins with the Presidential Seal. Mrs. Bahl's husband, Douglas, was instrumental in arranging the meeting, as was Senator Robert Griffin of Michigan, Miss Young's home state.

RSA Names Regional Contacts

Elsewhere in this issue is a list of Rehabilitation Services Administration regional contact persons for questions and problems relating to services for the hearing impaired. Commissioner Andrew S. Adams designated such persons in response to a request from his Advisory Committee on deafness.

Every state association and every local organization and agency serving the deaf should know the key person in respective regions. The list is being distributed by the National Association of the Deaf to its Cooperating Member (State) Associations.

As is the case with many services to the deaf, the RSA's willingness to designate these regional consultants must be more than offset by meaningful utilization. The deaf themselves can go a long way in seeing that local and state vocational rehabilitation personnel are aware of the regional assistance now available.

White House Conferences—State Level

State level White House Conferences on the Handicapped have been arranged for the remainder of 1976, leading up to the national Conference in May 1977. In checking the list of state conference directors we note several handicapped citizens have been named—but none of them deaf.

The deaf should be aware of the possibilities for in-

put at their state conferences—by taking steps to have a broad representation. These representatives should go to meetings well prepared to offer lists of priorities and documentation to justify requests.

Anyone needing information about state level conferences should write to the national office at the address below:

The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals, 1832 M. Street, N.W., Suite 801, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Advertising Policy

The masthead (or rather the editorial policy at the bottom of this page) of THE DEAF AMERICAN contains the following statement: "The advertising in THE DEAF AMERICAN does not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the magazine or imply endorsement."

We nevertheless carefully screen advertising copy and often decline to accept some advertisements. Both the Editor and the National Association of the Deaf follow up on complaints of questionable representation of advertised products or poor service.

Postsecondary Programs

Several people have taken exception to comments on the January 1976 Editor's Page relative to postsecondary programs. Problem is that only one source has been willing to disagree in print—a Letter to the Editor.

On the other hand, several have indicated agreement and remarked that they wished they could voice their views in print.

We stand corrected on one point—statistics indicate that postsecondary enrollments (for the deaf) are not leveling out. Due to more selective offerings, more deaf students are being enrolled. Due to more openings, some postsecondary programs are adjusting so as to be able to accept more "marginal" applicants.

We invite further comment.

The DEAF American

Official Publication of the
National Association of the Deaf

EDITORIAL OFFICE
5125 Radnor Road
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46226

Printed by Franklin Printing Service, Inc.
Franklin, Indiana 46131

Postmasters: Send Form 3579 to
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Volume 28, No. 9 May 1976

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THE DEAF AMERICAN is published monthly except joint July-August issue at 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Second class postage paid at Silver Spring, Maryland, and additional offices. Subscription rates: United States and possessions, the Philippine Islands, Canada, Spain, Mexico, Central and South American countries except Guianas, 1 year \$5.00; 2 years \$9.00. Other countries, 1 year \$6.00.

Correspondence relating to editorial matters, articles, and photographs should be addressed to JESS M. SMITH, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. Subscriptions should be sent to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address and complaints regarding non-deliveries should be addressed to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address should reach the NAD Home Office by the first of the month of publication.

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MAY 1976

EDWARD C. MERRILL, JR., Gallaudet's Fourth President

Edward C. Merrill, Jr., fourth president of Gallaudet College, is a good humored, unassuming man. Due to a mixup, this interviewer arrived an hour and a half late, but Dr. Merrill didn't let this upset him as he fielded a difficult set of questions.

The first thing this interviewer asked, and the first thing almost everybody asks, is: "How did you get in this act?"

Dr. Merrill: "Prior to coming to Gallaudet College, I served as dean of the College of Education at the University of Tennessee. In this position, I attended many conferences, including conferences on improving educational opportunities for deaf people. At these meetings I met outstanding deaf leaders, and it was these people who submitted my name for the position of president of Gallaudet College.

"When I was first contacted by the chairman of the Search Committee of the Board of Directors, I felt that I did not know enough about deafness and deaf people to qualify for the job. It was then pointed out to me that the prime consideration of the search was finding a person who had considerable teaching and administrative experience in a university setting. In other words,



Dr. Merrill cutting the ribbon at the formal opening of a special chemistry study room at Gallaudet College.

it was important to have Gallaudet operated very much like any other college or university.

"After Mrs. Merrill and I visited the campus and talked with the students, faculty, alumni and board members, we knew we would enjoy working here, and

I felt that Gallaudet College had an important mission and an exciting future. I became a candidate and was selected by the Board of Directors with the support of the faculty committee and the alumni committee."

Pete Merrill, as he likes to be called, and his wife, Frances, have been happy at Gallaudet. They find very little difference between hearing and deaf students. Dr. Merrill now uses the sign language comfortably and well, and the Merrills are active in campus social life. They enjoy living in the Edward Miner Gallaudet residence and the restoration of this beautiful Victorian home has become Frances' special project. She has set about restoring and refurbishing the residence with antiques and it is now becoming a Washington showpiece.

Pete's hobby, believe it or not, is stone work. He and his family are building a stone house in the mountains of North Carolina. "All day on the stone pile," Pete says, "is easy work—even relaxing—compared to some of the complexities of college administration!"

The interview took place in Dr. Merrill's office.

PETERSEN: With more than 30 special postsecondary educational programs now available to deaf people around the country, how has the role of Gallaudet changed as a college serving only hearing impaired students?

MERRILL: Gallaudet not only supports the idea of having more postsecondary educational programs available to deaf people but we have assisted in the establishment of several of them. Our position is that deaf people need a much broader choice of postsecondary programs than they have had in the past. Gallaudet is and will remain an important option for hearing impaired students to consider. The college offers an accredited liberal arts program, a faculty with whom the students can communicate directly, opportunities for leadership and socialization and preparation for semiprofessional and professional employment.

You would be interested to know that the establishment of other postsecondary programs across the country has stimulated enrollment at Gallaudet College. As a matter of fact, the number of transfer students to Gallaudet College from other postsecondary programs doubled last fall. It is important to realize that Gallaudet College is a multipurpose institution which provides a national focus on education and services needed by deaf people. It is where deaf people are and where the action is.

PETERSEN: Just what is the function of a liberal arts college in this age of specialization?

MERRILL: The function of a liberal arts college is more important now than ever. All professional preparation and most technical work now required higher levels of achievement in the basic disciplines. This means that the subjects that constitute the heart of liberal education are increasingly in demand. It also means that a liberally-educated person is able to pursue his vocation and to adjust to the inevitable changes which he will face in the future. Narrow specialization is the route to obsolescence. But more important, a liberally-educated person is one who understands the world about him. He has an idea of what has come before him, who he is, and what his potential for

relating to his society may be. In short, he is capable of coping with today's complex society and making a contribution to it.

Harold Macmillan once said that an educated person "should be able to detect when a man is talking rot." Increasingly, we need people who can participate fully in the dynamics of a changing society and understand what's going on and have some ability to give direction to it.

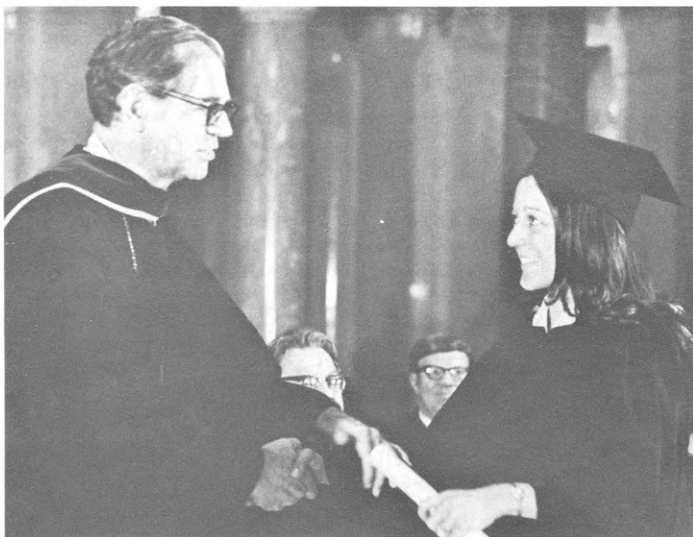
PETERSEN: Do you think enthusiasm for mainstreaming deaf students in postsecondary education programs has peaked, or can we expect further proliferation of such programs?

MERRILL: Placing hearing impaired students in educational programs with hearing students, if that is what you mean by mainstreaming is not new. As a matter of fact, deaf students at the postsecondary level have always had this opportunity available to them. What is new is that some postsecondary education programs are making an effort to meet the needs of hearing impaired students by providing interpreters, notetakers, counselors who are proficient in total communication and special classes.

Although such programs do not take care of all of the interests and needs of deaf students, I hope these programs will remain available. Now that we are in a financial crunch, we will be able to see which institutions really have a commitment to serving deaf students. An institution which accepts a hearing impaired student is, in my opinion, morally and ethically obligated to meet his needs rather than to assume that because he lives in a "hearing world" he has to learn without adequate communication and with few opportunities to be a part of the total educational environment.

PETERSEN: Several years ago, when the National Technical Institute was in the talking stage, Dr. Irving Fusfield wrote a critique arguing there were not enough qualified deaf students to support two institutions of higher learning. What's the picture today?

MERRILL: I think Dr. Fusfield could not anticipate the



Dr. Edward C. Merrill, Jr., president of Gallaudet College, is shown presenting Pamela Young (Miss Gallaudet and later to become Miss Deaf America) with her diploma at Gallaudet College's 1974 Commencement.

growing interest of students in postsecondary education programs nor could he perceive the variety of programs that would be required to meet the needs of today's society.

PETERSEN: What is the total cost per student per year at Gallaudet, and how does it compare with the NTID, California State University, Northridge, and the many small integrated programs around the country?

MERRILL: In order to answer this question completely I would need two or three pages but let me give you a summary statement that might be helpful. The per-pupil cost of educating a Gallaudet College student is obtained by pricing out the instructional program and student support services. The total income of the College, tuition plus appropriated funds, is committed to supporting many other activities and the cost of these activities should not be charged as a per-pupil cost. Although we have the per-pupil cost at Gallaudet College and we know what percentages of this cost are attributable to instruction, support services, physical plant, management and so on, I do not wish to quote a figure for precisely the reason you requested it. People will compare this figure with NTID and CSUN without comparing the exact same costs. I have seen very spurious comparisons of this nature and I do not wish to add to the confusion. Furthermore, I cannot make a comparison with NTID and CSUN, for I do not have specific figures of their costs.

When comparing with NTID and CSUN, it is important to be sure that the same kinds of items are compared. When these kinds of comparisons are made, one comes to a conclusion which is not unusual: You get what you pay for. If you want an instructor who communicates directly with a deaf student, if you want counselors who understand deafness, if you want to make tutorial services available, if you want classes which address the language deficit of deaf students, then these can be provided at a cost which is not too different whether it is in New York State or California. As a matter of fact, as the resources needed by deaf persons are highly specialized and costly, a very good case can be made that the cheapest way to do this is by bringing these resources together. That is what Gallaudet College does.

PETERSEN: Is Gallaudet's funding secure? Specifically, with a mandate from the Rehabilitation Services Administration to give priority to the low achieving and severely handicapped, will academic programs for high achievers be cut?

MERRILL: Gallaudet College, or any other educational program, deserves funding only to the degree that it meets needs and discharges its mission in a responsible way.

Gallaudet College is accountable to any number of organizations and agencies and justifies all of its requests for funds before committees of HEW, OMB and Congress annually. Reductions in support funds from Vocational Rehabilitation do impact on students planning to attend Gallaudet, and we endeavor to work for more support from VR and to provide scholarship assistance.

Deafness is a severely handicapping condition and I should hope that no change will be made in the VR support for deaf students at whatever level. If we are really interested in equal opportunity, a deaf person deserves to have support which will enable him to get an education that relates to his potential for human growth and development and not merely a hand-out which will permit him to get some kind of hands-on job.

PETERSEN: Has competition had any effect on the caliber of students admitted to Gallaudet College?

MERRILL: The establishment of other postsecondary education programs has had little effect on the quality of students attending Gallaudet. The level of academic ability has remained well within the variations which have occurred over a number of years. We notice, however, that incoming students have dropped slightly in mathematical ability. We feel this is due to the siphoning off of students who have more technical interests into programs offered by NTID and community colleges. The existence of other programs has been beneficial also by enabling Gallaudet to attract those students who really have an interest in a broader and more challenging experience.

PETERSEN: Dr. Max Rafferty has been bemoaning the deterioration of educational achievement as measured by the Scholastic Aptitude Test scores released by the College Entrance Examination Board. Are any statistics available for deaf students entering college?

MERRILL: I think this was answered in the previous question; but it can be added that many more high school students, both hearing and deaf, are taking the Scholastic Aptitude Test nowadays and this fact, alone, accounts for some of the claimed deterioration.

PETERSEN: Twenty-five years ago, a large proportion of Gallaudet graduates became teachers. Today, there seem to be fewer and fewer deaf people entering the teaching profession. Could you comment on this trend—if there is one?

MERRILL: I don't know where you get your information, but I would say that the trend is for more and more deaf students to go into teaching. We receive many calls for qualified deaf teachers from schools for the deaf and school systems with classes for deaf children. Approximately 25 per cent of the graduates of Gallaudet College now enter teaching or counseling. This is a significant number because we graduate much larger classes. This also means that our graduates are attracted to careers in business and other professional and semiprofessional work.

I personally look forward to the time when no educational program for deaf children or young people will be viewed as satisfactory if at least 10 to 20 per cent of the faculty is not composed of qualified deaf professionals. It is inconceivable to me that deaf children and young people would go to school within a setting where they do not have the opportunity of seeing a successful deaf professional. So the percentage of students graduating from Gallaudet College and entering education is declining, but the number of deaf professionals being sought and being produced by Gallaudet College is increasing.

PETERSEN: Can you clarify the role of the Kendall School and its relation to Gallaudet College?

MERRILL: The Kendall School was the first school on Kendall Green. It was established in 1857 and has served continuously on the campus. When Public Law 91-587 was passed in 1971, the Kendall School became the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School and took on new responsibilities. These new responsibilities require that it respond to people who are interested in visiting and learning about education of deaf children. As a matter of fact, the role of the KDES

as ascribed in the legislation is very similar to that of the MSSD, both being national demonstration schools. The KDES is making remarkable progress under the leadership of a capable deaf administrator and alumnus of Gallaudet College, Dr. Robert Davila.

With these new responsibilities, the KDES cannot serve only as a laboratory school for the teacher education program here. It could not do this anyway for the teacher education program of Gallaudet College has grown rapidly and needs far more sites for student teaching and practicum experiences than the KDES can and should provide.

In answer to your question, the KDES and the MSSD are known as the Pre-College Programs of Gallaudet College and are under the direct administration of Dean Doin Hicks. The Board of Directors and the administration of the College has accepted full responsibility for them and we hope that you will be seeing unusually positive developments occurring in both schools in the near future.

PETERSEN: Can Gallaudet qualify teachers for District of Columbia certification?

MERRILL: Yes. A teacher finishing the master's program at Gallaudet College receives professional certification by the Council on Education of the Deaf and would be certified to teach in the District of Columbia and most other states. A student finishing a bachelor's degree at Gallaudet College would not be qualified to be certified in most states because most states now require a master's degree for permanent certification. Gallaudet College offers its undergraduate students an emphasis in teacher preparation (18 to 21 hours of education and psychology courses) which will permit them to meet provisional certification to teach in many states.

Your question assumes that a person would apply for and receive a District of Columbia teaching certificate and then by means of reciprocity agreements would automatically receive a teaching certificate in the state where he wishes to reside. This could be done, but I do not see that it would save much time or trouble. As the individual would still need to apply for a teaching certificate, he might as well submit his original credentials to the state where he wishes to teach. Although many states have reciprocity, I believe that there may be as many as 15 which do not. In these states, of course, it would be useless to have a District of Columbia teaching certificate even as a basis for reciprocity.

PETERSEN: What has happened to the Consortium of Universities of the District of Columbia? Would this be a solution to teacher certification?



During the Convocation held on Kendall Green during last summer's WFD World Congress, Dr. Merrill introduced Vice President Nelson Rockefeller to Gabriel Adepoju, an alumnus from Nigeria.



Among the many visitors to Kendall Green during recent years has been George Allen, coach of the Washington Redskins. Mr. Allen has established two scholarships to be awarded annually on the basis of academic and athletic achievement.

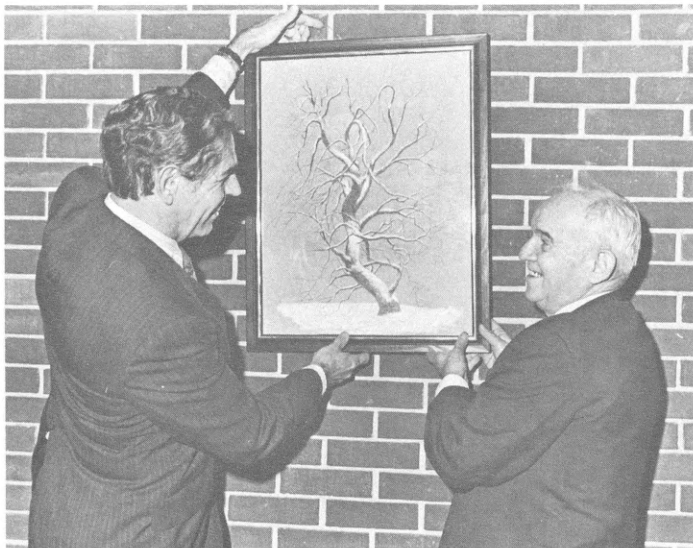
MERRILL: Gallaudet College is an Associate Member of the Consortium of Universities of the District of Columbia. This means that our students can and do take courses in several other universities and that some of the students from these universities (Georgetown University, Trinity College, District of Columbia Teachers College, George Washington University, American University, Catholic University and Howard University) do take courses here. Gallaudet College works with other members of the Consortium on a number of fronts, but our teacher education program is so well established and so specialized that it does not need to draw on the resources of the Consortium.

PETERSEN: What is the rationale for putting the Model Secondary School for the Deaf on the Gallaudet College campus and what is its relationship to the College?

MERRILL: Although I was not at Gallaudet College at the time, it is my understanding that the MSSD was placed on Kendall Green because of the vast experience that the college had for preparing students to enter a collegiate program, because of the availability of specialists at Gallaudet College, because of the rich educational resources of the Washington area and because land area was available here. According to Public Law 89-694, the Secretary of HEW was required to enter into an agreement with Gallaudet College to "establish and to operate a model secondary school for the deaf." Thus, the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College is fully responsible for all programs on Kendall Green. As stated earlier, the MSSD and the KDES constitute the Pre-College Programs of Gallaudet and are administered by Dean Doin Hicks and their respective directors, Dr. Kieth Wright (acting) and Dr. Robert Davila.

PETERSEN: Is there a real need for such a large high school for the deaf in this area and where will all the students needed to fill the new MSSD facility come from?

MERRILL: The primary attendance area for the MSSD is Washington, D.C., and the five adjoining states. If there is space, students beyond this area may apply. Population projections for hearing impaired students indicate that the facility is needed. In my opinion, it is critically important to have a school entirely committed to solving some of the instructional problems of and developing materials for the adolescent deaf person. He has been neglected a great deal and the MSSD should contribute much to improving the level of instruction and the adjustment of this age student to the real world.



Dr. Merrill and Mario Santin ('24) hang a painting—a gift from Mr. Santin to Gallaudet College.

PETERSEN: Will the student body be really representative with a normal distribution of bright, average and low achieving students?

MERRILL: The student body of the MSSD is representative in its distribution of hearing loss, age of onset of hearing loss and initial achievement. As a matter of fact, the MSSD has accepted the challenge of a few students who have potential but who are not achieving at age-grade level.

PETERSEN: I have heard much criticism of the per-student cost at MSSD, including statements that it wasn't a "working" model because the states couldn't hope to come up with that kind of money. Could you clarify the cost factor and elaborate on the function of a model school?

MERRILL: Normally the budget of a school can be divided by the major functions of the school so that a per-pupil cost of each function is obtained. In other words, the cost of instruction, support services, room and board and transportation and other items can be identified. The appropriations which come to the Model Secondary School for the Deaf pay for a school in the traditional sense but they also pay for substantial research, development and dissemination activities. As most schools do not have these activities, they should not be included in comparing the per-pupil cost of the MSSD with other schools.

The MSSD is in a "start-up" phase. If you were going to start a new school next year, you couldn't. It is already too late. You would need two or three years in order to assemble a staff, develop the curriculum, assemble materials, establish policies and prepare for opening. What would be the per-pupil cost during this phase of preparation to open a new school? Obviously it would be large until the established enrollment of the school was reached. The MSSD is moving into its new facility in the fall of 1976 and has been in a preparation period. It has been serving 135 students in an area designed for 100 students. Obviously, the per-pupil cost is high, just as it was prior to the opening of the NTID, but this cost will drop rapidly as enrollments increase in the new facility.

While I am on this subject, permit me to explain our conception of a "model" school. In the past, foundations have supported model programs which were planned to be exemplary, the best of their kind. It was assumed that if model programs were established that these programs would be duplicated in other parts of the country. Generally, this did not happen. These model programs were often viewed as "pie in the sky." In other words, people would agree that they were excellent programs but would hasten to add that they could not afford such a program or that

it would not work in their particular locality. The MSSD will be an exemplary program but it is not going to be "pie in the sky."

We now know that the way educational programs are improved is by enabling professional staff members in the programs to change and to grow. For this reason, the Model Secondary School for the Deaf is designed to accommodate visiting professional staff members who will study, plan, experiment and design programs which they wish to implement at home. We hope they will return to their schools and classes as changed individuals, individuals who have developed new approaches to teaching and individuals who are excited about their work. In other words, we have a "wave" concept of modeling, with people moving back and forth between the MSSD and their permanent assignment and feeling an attachment to both.

PETERSEN: Have there been any problems stemming from interaction of high school and college students?

MERRILL: The MSSD is and has been functioning in temporary facilities which are far from adequate. We have learned a lot from the use of these very flexible facilities but they have not accommodated the needs of the MSSD student body. As a result, we have had some problems, really misunderstandings, between MSSD students and college students. These have not been serious. More important, the Gallaudet Student Body Government has been actively involved in establishing the MSSD student body government. There have been many positive exchanges such as this one.

PETERSEN: To get back to Gallaudet, itself, what is the present role of the Student Body Government in the college program?

MERRILL: The SBG is more active on Kendall Green than student governments on many campuses. It endeavors to get students involved and to respond to their concerns. Only last week I met with the SBG task force which was discussing campus problems and how they could take them on. I believe in student body government. I assume it is representative of the students. I often refuse to act on an issue until I have a decision from the SBG. The SBG has direct access to me through the Student Advisory Board to the President which the president of SBG appoints.

PETERSEN: Is the requirement that all new faculty members take training in sign language enforced?

MERRILL: The faculty of Gallaudet College established a regulation requiring all faculty members to pass both an expressive and receptive test of the sign language before tenure is awarded to them. Please notice that I said that the faculty imposed this regulation on themselves so that students attending Gallaudet College would have the clearest possible communication in the classroom. The requirement is enforced. I have taken the examination (and passed!) and I encourage everyone who is employed at Gallaudet College to take it.

PETERSEN: What are the trends in community relations?

MERRILL: Gallaudet College serves many communities and we endeavor to relate to them in positive and productive ways. We have established good working relations with our neighbors surrounding the College, with the university community through the Consortium, with the GCAA, with the NAD and other national groups, with other schools and classes for the deaf and the government agencies and our friends in Congress. We try to improve these relationships by having an open administration, by involving representatives of these groups in our deliberations and by sharing information about the college as widely as possible.

PETERSEN: Has Gallaudet any plans for expansion, retrenchment, upgrading or diversification?

MERRILL: Gallaudet College has an exciting future and some very interesting plans. We have restructured ourselves so that we can initiate an OUTREACH program. Al Pimentel, who is a graduate of Gallaudet College, now serves as assistant to the President for this program. He chairs

the OUTREACH team of which I am a member and this team plans the involvement of most of us in national activities.

It is out of our OUTREACH efforts that Gallaudet College has established the International Center on Deafness and the Center on Law and the Deaf, the latter in cooperation with the George Washington University National Law Center. Dean Thomas Mayes is director of the Gallaudet College Continuing Education Center. This center is now not only serving over 1,100 deaf adults in the Washington, D.C. area,

but is establishing a network of continuing education programs throughout the nation. The Continuing Education Center is also sponsoring Gallaudet Forums and pioneering in educational programs that reach deaf persons where they are. All of this is underway, and we have just begun to make Gallaudet the best of two worlds.

PETERSEN: This has been a very interesting interview that has given me ideas for half a dozen specialized interviews in the years ahead.
Thank you.

TTY Call Connects Italy And United States



TTY CALL BETWEEN ITALY AND THE USA—NAD Executive Secretary Frederick C. Schreiber is shown taking a TTY call on March 18, 1976, from Vittorio Ieralla, president of the Italian Association of the Deaf in Rome.

The first transatlantic teletypewriter call between Italy and the United States was made March 18, 1976, marking another historic point in the development of communications for deaf people. Vittorio Ieralla, president of the Italian Association of the Deaf in Rome, called Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary of the National Association of the Deaf, at NAD headquarters in Silver Spring, Maryland, at 9:26 a.m. EST. Mr. Schreiber and Mr. Ieralla exchanged greetings and reaffirmed their commitment to continued cooperation toward their mutual goals.

Mr. Ieralla spoke of his great pleasure at being able to communicate "directly without needing the help of strangers."

Witnessing the event in Rome was Dr. Cesare Margarotto, General Secretary of the World Federation of the Deaf. In Silver Spring, members of the NAD staff and other guests were present as the historic message came over the MCM.

The Italian-American connection is the third transatlantic call, since the TTY was invented by Robert C. Weitbrecht in 1964. On May 12, 1975, Dr. Boyce Williams, director of the Office of Deafness

and Communicative Disorders in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, used the teletypewriter to communicate with Jack Ashley, member of Parliament in England, as statesmen and officials of the governments of the U.S. and Great Britain looked on.

The first intercontinental TTY call was made between the Phillippine Association of the Deaf and the National Association of the Deaf at the Minneapolis Convention in 1971.

Text of the Italy-United States TTY call:

FCS: Hello. This is Frederick C. Schreiber of the National Association of the Deaf. GA

Vittorio Ieralla, President, Italian Association of the Deaf: Yes. Yes, dear Fred. Delighted and touched to be able to talk with you directly without needing the help of strangers. At last! Stop. Could you read me?

FCS: Yes. That came through very clearly.

VI: It is a great pleasure and wonderful. It is so nice to have this opportunity. I hope that it will be the first of many

more like this. I wish that every deaf person would be able to have the TTY at home. Our dear friend, Cesare, is near me and he wants to send you his best greetings. GA

FCS: It is wonderful, dear Cesare. I often think of him and the four years we spent working together on the World Federation of the Deaf. While I am no longer connected with the World Federation of the Deaf it is my hope that the relationship we developed will continue. I hope I will see all of you before long and wish to say that whenever and however we here in the U.S. can help or be of any use to you, you will not hesitate to let us know.

VI: I send you a fraternal thanks and goodbye and a wish to all American deaf people—we are waiting for you in Rome for the conference next October. Waiting for your reply.

FCS: Thanks, the deaf people of America appreciate your best wishes and I will look forward to seeing you in October. God bless all of you. Goodbye. SK

VI: For you a special hug from both of us—Vittorio and Cesare. Please send me the photographer on the line. Many thanks. Also on behalf of the magazine **Familia Christiana**, which is our guest and which is going to write an article on this call and this instrument. **Familia Christiana** is a very popular magazine here and in Italy and all over Europe. Please pass the photographer on the line. Thank you again. Stop.

FCS: Please send us copies of the magazine story when it is printed, and we will send photographs that have been taken here. Do I understand you want to talk to the photographer?

VI: Yes, please.

Edmonton To Host Canadian Educators

The Association of the Canadian Educators of the Hearing Impaired will hold a national convention in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, during August 1977. A call is being issued for papers regarding the education of the hearing impaired and related disciplines.

For information, contact: Harvey Finnestad, 4th Floor Edwards Building, 10053 111th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2H8.

Debbie's Ears Don't Work: A Deaf Preschool Teacher

By MARY ANN HVIZDOS

Abstract

As part of an assignment for an early childhood education class, Debbie, a deaf college student worked in a laboratory preschool with normal three- and four-year old children. Despite a handicap, Debbie interacted well with the children and they, in turn, accepted her as their teacher. Debbie's ability to speak clearly, together with the older children's comprehension that they look at Debbie's face when speaking, enabled her to supervise play activities as any preschool teacher would supervise children's play. Perhaps Debbie's successful teaching experience with normal children is partially attributed to their having no preconception about handicapness. The children accepted Debbie as Debbie. It is strongly recommended that teacher educators not forget to tap the potential of a handicapped adult for working with normal children.

"With what part of our bodies do we hear?"

"Our ears."

"Can you hear what I'm saying if you put your hands over your ears very tightly? Let's try it. Rafe, can you hear me talking to you? Rachel, can you? Can anybody hear me?"

No response.

"Now I want you to meet Debbie. Debbie wants to learn how to teach little children but there's something special about Debbie that you need to know. When we talk, Debbie can't hear us—just like you couldn't hear me talking with your ears covered. Debbie is deaf."

* * *

Thus, 15 normal three- and four-year old preschoolers were introduced to Debbie, a second semester student at Carlow College who would be working with the children on a weekly basis during the semester. This practicum was part of a class assignment for an introductory course in early childhood education.

"Even though Debbie's ears don't work, she still knows what we are saying by watching our lips move. But when we talk, we must look right into Debbie's face so she can watch our lips. We'll be Debbie's helpers."

Except for shy Richard, each child looked into Debbie's face saying his/her name and Debbie responded repeating the name, thus demonstrating her ability to both understand the children and to speak. Group time ended, the children returned to their play and Debbie

helped reticent Richard cut some material scraps for a collage. Although Richard avoided looking at Debbie, he seemed willing to accept her assistance. Nonverbally, teacher and child communicated as they worked side by side collaborating on his art project.

To help Debbie feel as comfortable as possible with the children, we scheduled her participation time carefully. We decided it would be best for her to come on Friday mornings as that was the day our preschool group went swimming. During the swim sessions, teachers often took children for rides in the water, helping them to float and to paddle. Being enthusiastic and energetic, Debbie seemed to enjoy being in the water as much as the children; consequently, the children clamored for her attention. For one and one-half hours she played with the youngsters, pulling them around the pool-splashing, laughing and having a pleasurable time. She left the session with very tired legs, but with a good feeling about her newly acquired friends.

For about the first three weeks, we reminded the children of Debbie's deafness prior to her arrival at nursery school. We also reminded them of their need to look at Debbie when speaking to her. We noted, however, that it was hard for the younger children to remember to do this. Several three-year-olds initiated conversation with Debbie but played with their toys or continued their art projects while Debbie twisted in all directions trying to see their lips. This was likely a frustrating experience for Debbie. When one of these situations occurred, another teacher would intervene and repeat

what the child had said. According to Piaget (1926) a normal growth characteristic of young children is egocentrism or self-centeredness. Like other children their age, it was difficult for the three-year-olds to put themselves in the place of another (Hendrick, 1975). Thus, we can understand the younger children's choice of priorities. The immediacy of their play activities was more important than their concern about their listener and their ability to remember Debbie's limitation. Normal development process made it difficult for the younger children to empathize and remember Debbie's crucial need to see a person's face each time she was spoken to. For these reasons, the teachers intervened as Debbie's interpreters rather than persistently reminding the children to repeat themselves. Although Debbie had suffered some frustrations when the children forgot to look at her when speaking, we felt it better for her to experience this frustration than the children. In addition, through this experience she learned much about normal growth and development.

On the other hand, the older children, especially the four and one-half-year old girls generally were careful to look at Debbie when speaking. It was with these older girls that Debbie worked most closely on a small group basis. Fortunately, Debbie spoke clearly enough for the children to understand her. This enabled her to direct some play activities with the older girls, such as playing lotto, identifying letters, matching words with their corresponding objects and reading stories. We attribute this ability to attend to Debbie's



These normal preschoolers accept Debbie as their teacher despite her hearing impairment.

Mary Ann Hvizdos, M.S. is presently a lecturer, Department of Education, Carlow College, a doctoral student at the University of Pittsburgh and a former instructor at the Early Childhood Center, Carlow College, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The author is indebted to Debbie Krausa for permitting the writing of this article and for being such a fine teacher.



Left: Debbie's ability to speak clearly enables her to read stories to her students. Right: Richard and Debbie communicate nonverbally as they collaborate on his art project.

needs to the children's greater social-emotional maturation. Although Piaget (1926) views young children as egocentric, Hendrick (1975) says that as children mature, especially between two and five years of age, they can become more sensitive to other people's feelings. Also, as children pass through the milestones of the fourth and fifth year, they begin to break out of their "me-centeredness" circle and enter into an "other-centered" world. Normal growth processes, particularly social-emotional growth, made it possible for the older preschoolers to comprehend and remember the importance of looking at Debbie in order to communicate with her.

During the second half of the semester Debbie decided to teach the children some sign language. She explained that deaf people can talk with other people by moving their hands. Our entire preschool group became most adept at making the signs for eye, ear, nose, mouth, boy, girl, cookie, popcorn, milk and airplane. They were apparently delighted with their new skills! Several surprised parents reported that their youngsters shared their sign language with other family members, becoming "teachers" themselves. In nursery school the children especially enjoyed practicing their sign language while making popcorn. They found it fun to make the sign for popcorn while waiting for the corn to pop. Making the sign for cookie was another favorite activity as the children pretended to be bakers cutting out the cookies. Four weeks after Debbie's time with us had ended, most children still recalled what she had taught them.

Despite a handicap, Debbie interacted successfully and sensitively with a group

of normal preschool children and the children responded by accepting her as their teacher. Between the second and fifth year of life, children are passing from a "me-centered" to an "other-centered" world. Interaction with different children and adults for the absolute first time in their lives means these young children have no preconceptions about handicapness. Debbie's ears do not work. She is deaf. But with our preschool children this did not seem to matter. Debbie was a good swimming friend and a fine story reader and she taught them a neat way to talk with their hands. Perhaps too often we think of training handicapped adults to work with handicapped children. Based upon our experience with Debbie, we would suggest that there may be mutual benefit in having a handicapped adult work with normal children.

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Debbie Ann Krausa (An Autobiography)

I am the only hearing impaired child of a four-girl family. I lost my hearing because I had rubella at about two and one half years of age. I was the "stubbornest daughter" in the family. My mother found out about my being deaf through a doctor suggested by my aunt. I will never forget how my mother has told me about her reaction toward my deafness. She explained that she proclaimed to God saying, "Why did Debbie become deaf? Why did you make her the way she is? Why can't I become deaf instead of her. She is so young to be deaf in a hearing world! I don't care about myself! Debbie is so young to be a deaf child!"

I have been at Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf in Pittsburgh for 15 years since I was five years old. Graduating from the deaf school, I took a step into the "outside world." It's not simple. The real purpose for my going to Carlow College, which is one of the highest standard schools, is to give me a real challenge to make at living in a hearing situation which is obviously a **real big battle** for me! When I came here, my major was Medical Technology. But I found out that I could not be able to concentrate working on test tubes for that I really love to work, to talk, to play, to cope with the people, no matter what age. So I am hoping that I will be a teacher or a counselor for the deaf whichever will be offered. Especially counseling, that is what I hope the most for the future. My major at Carlow is Education/Special Education and hopefully Psychology as my minor. This is my second year at hearing college. After graduating from this school, I could hopefully either get a job or go on to more schooling. The more schooling I get, the better I learn anything (I hope!).

Foreign News

By YERKER ANDERSSON

DENMARK: The Danish Queen Ingrid participated in the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Danish religious work for the deaf on November 30, 1975.

The January issue of the Danish magazine for the deaf, *Døvebladet* (Vol. 86, No. 1) published photos of 30 sexual signs (formal, not slang), developed first in Finland.

HUNGARY: The Training College for Teachers of Handicapped Children in Budapest had an exhibition, called "Affairs of Handicapped-Philately." The stamps showing handicapped persons or equipment used by the handicapped and educators or friends of the handicapped were collected by some faculty members at this college. Those desiring a copy of the exhibition program may write to Dr. Viktor Gollesz, Bethlen Ter 2, H-1071 Budapest, Hungary. (Thank you, Jack Gannon, for this new item.)

NORWAY: Seven deaf women passed a course given by the Red Cross to work among and help patients at hospitals or homes.

GERMANY: The German biweekly for the deaf carried several (I did not count but I believe at least five articles on the NAD Youth Leadership Camp in Minnesota, so the visit at this camp must have a highly favorable impression on young German visitors.

RUSSIA: *Soviet Life* published an article about our actor Bernard Bragg. "The article stated rather emphatically that he was by no means the first foreigner to perform with Russians. About 100 years ago a black deaf actor from America appeared with their casts". (*The British Deaf News*, Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 170) I did not have time to check this accuracy in *Soviet Life* which is available in the United States.

SWEDEN: Several magazines for the deaf have announced that a deaf person had won a Nobel Prize in chemistry last year. The reporter of the Swedish magazine for the deaf decided to have an interview with this winner. Dr. John W. Cornforth, the 1975 Nobel Prize winner, stated that he gradually lost his hearing and became totally deaf when he was 22 years old. He felt that his speechreading ability was adequate although he admitted that he had to depend on his hearing wife in following lectures. Otherwise he relied mostly on reading to increase his knowledge. The interviewer noted that it was difficult to read his speech as his lip movements were very small. He had no interaction with other deaf persons at all and had never learned the language of signs. He claimed that he had no time or need to use this language. However, if he failed to understand his wife's speech,

she had to write in the air. The interviewer got the impression that Dr. Cornforth was not willing to acknowledge anything about his handicap; he preferred to get adjusted to the hearing world.

CANADA: The attractively printed French-language magazine *Le Sourdeur* (Vol. 5, No. 4) reported that Daniel Rouleau won in speed skating events—400 meters, 800 meters, 1,000 meters and 1,500 meters—and three skaters jumped over 13 barrels.

Last November, Marcel Parthenais and Gaston Giroux were selected president and executive secretary respectively in the Quebec sports federation of the deaf (Federation Sportive de Sourds du Quebec).

The concept of total communication was accepted by Institution des Sourds De Montreal (School for the deaf in Montreal). **Note:** Rafael Pinchas has written an article, "Around the Deaf Sports World," in the No. 11 issue of the *Buff and Blue*. Mr. Pinchas, who emigrated from Russian to Israel and is now a student at Gallaudet College, reported that the Norwegian speed skater, Jan Egil Storholt, "half blind and nearly deaf," (according to *Sports Illustrated*) won an Olympic gold medal in the 1,500 meters in Innsbruck. He also announced that a Russian deaf female track star had an 11.7 mark (new world record for the deaf), in the 100 meters and another woman made a world record discus throw—over 52 meters (52.88 m.)

GREAT BRITAIN: The Polytechnic of North London has been admitting deaf students to the social work program since 1971. This school provides hearing amplifiers and interpreting services for these students. Upon successful completion, every student can obtain a certificate for "social worker with the deaf." (Note that "with" is used instead of "for.")

Prince Charles was invited to try the TTY at the Maud Maxwell School, Sheffield last December. "After a couple of royal thumps, the machine recovered." (*Hearing*, Vol. 31, No. 1, p. 4)

NEW ZEALAND: The 20th New Zealand Deaf Sports Convention was held in Christchurch. About 170 persons from all the parts of New Zealand attended the convention and participated in free track, table tennis, badminton and basketball. The films "Deaf Child in the Family" and "Deaf Child Grows Up" were shown there.

The new National Association of the Deaf which was reported in one of my past columns has received a donation from the Foundation of the Blind. It is now trying to enlist clubs of the deaf and other organizations working with or for the deaf membership. It has also found that there were about 5,000 deaf individuals in New Zealand (*New Zealand Deaf News*, Vol. 13, No. 3, pp.14-16).

CANADA: A new magazine, *Deaf Canadian*, came into existence last year. In its appearance, this magazine is identical to ours. It is edited by Clifton Carbin. It is an official publication of the Deaf Canadian Readers' Association.

This magazine announced the establishment of Canadian Deaf Youth Leadership Camp. It was held first at the Ontario Camp of the Deaf. It was conducted by Joe McLaughlin. This successful project is a byproduct of the U.S. Deaf Youth Leadership Camp.

FINLAND: Lauri Paunu, a retired hearing clergyman for the deaf, wrote the following prayer, directly translated:

THANK YOU

FOR THE SIGN LANGUAGE

God, thank you for the sign language.
I sign with my friend.
I understand him fully.
He understands me fully.

Forgive those who want to forbid the sign language.

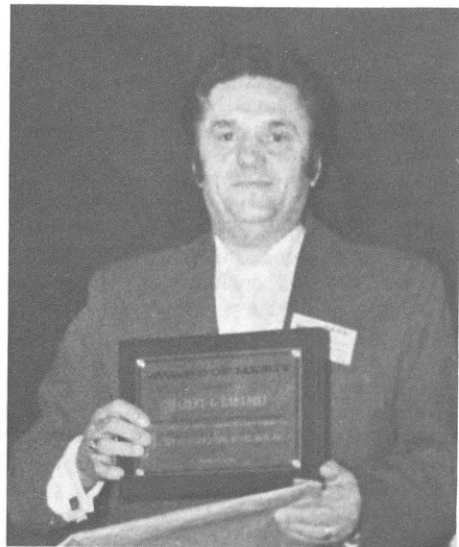
God, they cannot understand what deafness is.

They are hearing.

Therefore they do not understand.

You, God, understand all languages in the world.

I sure believe that you also understand the sign language.



TOTAL COMMUNICATION CHAIRMAN HONORED—Albert G. Barnabei, former chairman of the New Jersey Association of the Deaf Total Communication Committee, is shown receiving a plaque at the state convention last summer in recognition of his distinguished service to the deaf community in his efforts to achieve total communication for the education of deaf children in his state. Mrs. W. Pease (right) made the presentation in behalf of the NJAD. The plaque reads: "Award of Merit presented to Albert G. Barnabei for outstanding achievement as Chairman of Total Communication Committee by New Jersey Association of the Deaf, Inc., June 28, 1975." (N. J. Deaf Observer photo)

Glad You Weren't Born Too Soon!

By ROBERT L. SWAIN, JR.

This cliché kept recurring to me as I dug into an 1845 annual report of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. A friend gave me the bulky volume; he cited the horror story of having discovered it in a rubbish pile out on the sidewalk, waiting for the municipal sanitation truck. The antique shows no wear and tear, except for slightly yellowing pages. Presumably because annual school reports, once fresh from the press, are—after a quick skimming—promptly consigned to the seldom consulted shelves.

Instead of producing yawns, the 1845 report snaps to life, thanks to its inclusion of a six-month survey of the good and bad in the education of the deaf in Europe. The New York institution had the survey made to see if it wasn't missing out on the latest trends in educating the deaf. Entrusted with this important assignment was a clergyman, Rev. Day, whose assets included a pair of tireless legs and a sharp nose for information.

Why exhume his findings? What he saw with his own eyes bears witness to another evolutionary phase in the long development of the education of the deaf that is still continuing.

Rev. Day landed in Liverpool, England, in May 1844 after a three-week crossing from New York. He lost no time setting forth on his errand after steadying his sea legs.

London chilled his spine. Behind its glittering facade as the capital of a burgeoning, rich British Empire was an enormous deaf population, a majority of them idle and in grinding poverty. No accurate count could be furnished. A token effort to ease the appalling situation, however, was undertaken by a society, launched in 1841 for the purpose of helping find employment and relief for young deaf adults. With a gesture to bringing the deaf together and to keep them from sin, the society held prayer meetings and instruction in the catechism two evenings a week.

Taking his notebooks along, Rev. Day toured the handful of schools for the deaf in Britain. He noted they shakily depended on private subscriptions and the handouts of the rich. He shuddered at the snobbery of the schools, the high-born and rich deaf pupils being given preferential treatment—accorded the best accommodations and choice seats in the classroom. Those with lesser social antecedents had to shift for themselves. Rev. Day wasn't alone in rapping the discrimination as demoralizing; other foreign visitors had expressed similar shock.

Speech work was in disfavor in Britain because of too-disappointing results. The easier way out was to teach silent lip-reading. Yet a majority of the English deaf preferred the pad and pencil and

their version of manual (phonetic) spelling.

Rev. Day bristled at the ritual of the English to herd the deaf children with blind hearing children to church on Sundays and to segregate them in a gallery above the congregation as a visible reminder "of the claims of the unfortunate upon their charity." The blind sat facing the pulpit, while the deaf took opposite seats, their backs to the rest of the church. Afterwards, a special service in the manual system was held for the deaf. After that, they must have ached from sitting so long on hard, wooden benches.

Crossing the channel to France, Rev. Day was haughtily denied admittance to the huge Royal Institution for the Deaf in Paris. Another prying foreigner, he was so regarded. Undaunted, he turned the persuasive Yankee salesman and had the doors swung wide open for him.

Once inside, he found much to admire, plus a few laughs. He couldn't get over the school's custom of beating a large drum every weekday morning as a signal for classes to commence.

Busily scribbling in his inseparable notebooks, Rev. Day said the pragmatic French had a hard-nosed approach to the basic needs of the deaf. Emphasis was placed on vocational training. Shoemaking, blacksmithing, carpentry, lithography, the operation of the lathe were among the trades taught.

Observing the sign language in the classroom, Rev. Day commented he could well understand why Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet deemed it worthwhile to export this form of communication from France to America.

Unlike caste-worshipping England, the pupils were treated the same—like a large happy family, he thought. And unlike Britain, the French schools rested on a firmer basis, either run by the government or Roman Catholic orders.

In addition to the vocational courses and academic subjects of a practical nature, the French pupils had to swallow heavy doses of religion and Bible history as checks on the temptation.

Next, Rev. Day traveled to Germany, expecting to see impressive results of its so-called leadership in the education of the deaf. What he saw was far from encouraging, though. Germany was then a crazy quilt of Free Cities, postage-stamp Grand Duchies, and comic-opera kingdoms, all insanely jealous of one another, and ignoring their respective large adult deaf populations for the most part.

Not all deaf children in fragmented Germany were in school, Rev. Day was astonished to know. For instance, in sabre-rattling Prussia, only 400 of its nearly 3,000 deaf children, between the ages of five and 15, were in school. For a small country, Prussia had more than 10,000 deaf adults. Rev. Day seethed

as he noted the vast sums lavished on armaments and in restoring decaying cathedrals.

Rev. Day made notes of the fierce war between the advocates of oralism—they had the upper hand, and the few champions of the French system of instructing the deaf. The German teachers laughed derisively at the mention of their French counterparts.

He criticized the Teutonic passion for methodical efficiency and perfection, finding the pupils strained, overanxious and haggard as they struggled at their lessons. Classes which started early in the morning didn't end until five in the evening. Fortunately, time was allowed for the eating of five meals a day, then a German custom.

Nor did he take to the German teachers' overzealous preaching of the clumsy, elongated ear trumpet as a boon for the deaf, especially those with residual hearing. The pedagogues would put their mouths to the open end of the trumpets and shout loud enough to raise the roof. One overdid his part and his lungs began hemorrhaging dangerously.

The American's sympathy went to the pupils taking speech lessons. The work was demanding, even rough. Slow learners had their tongues grabbed and a ruler forcibly inserted into their mouths to manipulate the tongue into making the required movements. When a teacher lost all patience he would simply thrust his unwashed fingers into the hapless pupil's mouth. One classroom martinet ruefully admitted that his fingers were sometimes bitten "on purpose."

Rev. Day had other harsh things to say. "Some teachers are accustomed to make so great a contortion of the face, in exhibiting the tongue, teeth and lips to render it unpleasant to look at them."

The wretched health of most of the deaf children filled him with pity. So many of them died of consumption, he was deeply pained to know. The published vital statistics he consulted repeated the ugly truth. Thirty-nine out of 92 at four schools for the deaf fell prey to the deadly disease. At an esteemed oral school in Leipzig, 17 out of 20 succumbed to the killer during a stated period. Demanding explanations, Rev. Day asked embarrassing questions. Somewhat apologetically, he was told that the strain of learning to speak further damaged the already weak lungs of the deaf pupils.

He cited a Dresden doctor, reputed to be the top German authority on the health of the deaf, as giving this laborious diagnosis: "... the lungs of the deaf and dumb are easily thrown into a diseased state by too-great exertions in speaking, and even by walking and running, and assigns this as the reason why so many deaf mutes, between the

ages of ten and twenty fell into a sickly condition from which they never recover."

A German education expert ponderously added: "... the lungs of deaf-mute children as, from their more frequent inhalation of air in speaking, would be supposed, and is demonstrated by post-mortem examinations, remain in an undeveloped, weak state, from which, at a later period, when they are of a proper age to attend school, upon injudicious exertions in speaking, they easily sink into disease."

But Rev. Day was far from being satisfied; he put part of the blame on the physical environment of the German schools, finding them dark, cold and dank in the winter.

The more the American visitor saw of the German schools, the more he began to discount their vaunted reputation as Europe's most imaginative innovators in the education of the deaf. He was informed by knowledgeable people in the Rhineland that oral training

was overrated, if not a waste of valuable time. The only good the German schools did, though, was to instill in the deaf pupils a mental discipline and a thorough grounding in grammar, reading and language comprehension. Such training came in handy when the young deaf were out in the world to fend for themselves. Several employers corroborated this by saying they had no trouble in exchanging written communications with their deaf workers.

Very little could be borrowed from Europe, Rev. Day opined as he inked in the concluding pages of his thick report in Berlin in the waning days of 1844. For support, he mentioned the verdict of an experienced globe trotter he met: "the schools for the deaf in the United States have no superiors in the world."

Standing out like a bright beacon from his final sentences is his timely advice that further improvements in the teaching of the deaf should be based on sound, tested experience and common sense.

Theta Cable, Gregg Brooks Win Award For 'Deaf Focus'

On March 1, 1976, the National Cable Television Association in its 1976 Cable Services Awards Competition announced Theta Cable Television and Gregg Brooks, newscaster for the deaf, to be the winners of the National Cable Television Association Community Service Award for "Deaf Focus."

The Community Service Award was bestowed on Theta Cable Television for the type of programming that exhibits an involvement with the responsiveness to the community.

"Deaf Focus" is a half-hour talk show with its host Gregg Brooks and guests

Dorothy Miles and Harry R. Williams conversing in sign language about their art work. On the same show, Gregg Brooks gives a movie perspective on "Jaws." Voice-over readings by professional interpreters, Joel Webber, Jr., Betty Foster and Zack Blake, are provided to enable the hearing viewers to follow the program.

The show was aired on September 2, 1975, on Theta Cable TV, Channel 3, Los Angeles, Calif. It is hoped that "Deaf Focus" will be produced on weekly basis in the near future.

Book Review

DEVELOPMENTAL FEATURES OF VISUAL COMMUNICATION: A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF DEAF CHILDREN'S GROWTH IN COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE. B. Th. Tervoort, North Holland Publishing Co.—Amsterdam American Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Many educators of the deaf will remember Dr. Bernard Th. Tervoort from the Netherlands who was a frequent visitor to many of our schools a few years ago while conducting a six-year research project on the developmental language of deaf children. The final report of this six-year project has now been published under the title "Developmental Features of Visual Communication—A Psycholinguistic Analysis of Deaf Children's Growth in Communicative Competence," published by the North Holland Publishing Company of Amsterdam and New York (52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 10017; price \$29.95 postpaid).

This book should certainly be a part of all professional libraries on deafness. Many educators will also want personal copies. Dr. Tervoort's views amount to a realistic approach to simultaneous communicative means in order to promote essential language development. He takes issue with both elite oralism and with irresponsible neglect of English as the target language by some promoters of total communication. Dr. Tervoort has tremendous insight and his studies and observations should be available to the profession at large.

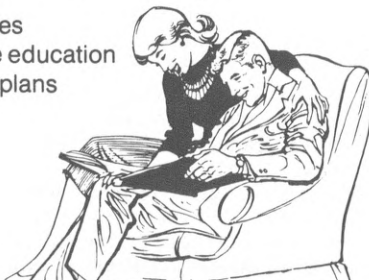
In his chapter on "Conclusions" Dr. Tervoort points out:

"This study has not taken the deaf child as some people would like to be, but as he really is. It was not the exceptionally gifted child, neither the deaf child in optimally favored conditions and certainly not the fictional, ideal deaf child as he could be that was a subject of this investigation, but the average good deaf pupil age 7-17 of the average good state or government school. The subjects of this study do represent the great majority of deaf children who go to school anywhere!"

Dr. Tervoort goes on to point out that as a rule the subjects are far less successful in acquiring speech than acquiring language. The contention that these two are quite different is proven beyond any doubt qualitatively as well as statistically by the results of the report. The consequences of this fact are of great importance to the different philosophies on the education of the deaf. Dr. Tervoort describes the consequences in very lucid fashion. The book will undoubtedly be widely read and discussed among educators of the deaf.—William J. McClure.

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By TOIVO LINDHOLM
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Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

VIBRATING BEDS

Special beds that shake you awake when a fire occurs are being used by tenants at a Canadian housing project for deaf senior citizens.

In the event of a fire, a pulsing red light flashes in every apartment and a vibrating device triggers in each bed.

The device, installed under the mattress, causes the bed to shake violently. It arouses even the soundest sleeper, says Alex Brodie, a spokesman for the Vancouver Apartment complex.

He said the emergency fire alarm system, which is especially designed for deaf persons, was developed in England.

(Who wanna be shook up that violently in the morning?)—The National Enquirer, sent in by Mrs. Jessie Birck, Hemet, California.

* * *

HOW DID IT BEGIN?

The universal sign for California seems to be: Touch your ear and make a sign for yellow. Indications are that the sign means "gold ear-rings." Or as one says: "Gold (wax) in the mines (bowels) of the earth. But why the ear? Of course yellow means the color of gold.

* * *

I was in a doctor's office recently for a checkup on prior to surgery. The doc was busy examining my hand and arm. He looked pretty tired, what with me gabbing so much . . . as usual. I said: "You can hear, can't you, Doc?" "Sure," he replied.

"You know, I am really sorry for you, Doc." He looked surprised and asked why. I said: "Well—just supposing you were deaf like me. Can't you imagine how nice it would be—you'd not have to stand there and listen to guys like me gab so much."

* * *

This is from Lou Bruner!

AN EPISODE ON PUPPIES

Last fall the Riverside Lindholms (Lucille and Toivo) flew East to visit relatives—to Denver to see son Tom and Susan and children—to Milwaukee to see Lucille's sister Elsie and Elsie's daughter Rose and Bill and their children and grandchildren—to Nokesville, Virginia, to see son Allen and Pamela and their sons.

To be brief, this item will confine itself with the last leg of the trip dealing with two abandoned puppies.

Sunday morning, Rose's daughter Jean heard some funny noise at the front

door and went to see what it was. She came back with two brown puppies on her chest. It developed that the puppies had been abandoned at the front door. All thought the whimpering pups very cute. Rose did not want any more added to her menagerie of two dogs. So, Rose phoned her sister June who declined the pups saying she had five dogs already, shepherd and Australians. Rose phoned cousin Nettie nearby who declined the offer to adopt the puppies as she already had three pets. All agreed they did not want the cute puppies sent to the Humane Society, to be done away with if unclaimed within 10 days.

Elsie finally came up with the idea of calling up with our son Allen, who had the ideal home for the pets. Why not! Rose called Allen on long distance with Lucille at her elbow, and lipreading, piped in and said, "Do take them, they are cute." A moment later, Allen said "What could I do? I cannot say no to Mom?" So now, this problem was almost solved. Then Rose phoned the airport. The problem now was how to transfer the pets by air. The airport had cages (corrugated carton boxes) fixed for the pupuse. Fee for pups to Dulles, \$40.00. Leash required for the puppies' collars. Rose hit on fishing line, cut to proper length for the two puppies. Accepted. How big were the animals? Rose indicated by her hands, so big. Airport seemed to accept \$35.00 for both. Elsie picked up the tab. They had shots against rabies and hepatitis and signed paper to that effect. Vets said the puppies were nine weeks old and "Hound Mix." They cost \$14.00. Our guess they were Beagles.

Now we went to Chicago by car, Bill driving. The puppies slept all the way fine. Things went along famously. Lucille and Rose holding the whimpering puppies to their breast, walking ahead in the airport to get the carton boxes in the shape of satchel, in size 2 ft. by 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 ft. Cost only \$10.00 for both. The steward and stewardess took over. They carried the cages and led us two into our plane and to our seats. They bashed in the top of the boxes to fit in the space under the seats in front of us. "Now the passengers were streaming in. Lucille and I were seated belted securely in our seats nice and snug, and watching the people coming in to take their seats. Suddenly Lucille spotted a man with a pup on his shoulder and claimed the pup. It had

forced itself out and wandered into the passenger line, where a passenger picked it up and was fondly carressing it. The passenger surrendered it to the steward. Back went the pup into the vacated box, only to get out again. The steward was frantic, and at last getting our permission, put both puppies in the restroom and locked the door.

The rest of the trip to Dulles Airport, Virginia, was uneventful though Lucille and Toivo anticipated some emotional display from the boys, Doug, Robert and Peter, when they saw the puppies. Sure enough they stared at the little canines, but quickly fondled them and adopted them. But Allen, while he liked them, thought it best to limit the pets to two as the farm already had a shaggy little dog that Allen's family had for over 10 years and a big black retriever they had for over two years.

(We hope to report the next issue what develops further around the pups, if you are interested.)

* * *

Here follows material picked from Harry Belsky's collection.

IN MONKEY LAND

First monkey—Do you see those cranks gesticulate! They just repeat themselves again and again. Second monkey—Yes, they are probably trying to pass themselves off as monkeys.—DMJ (1894).

* * *

STAGE SILENCE AND BOX FUN

"Burton has a great scheme."

"What is it?"

"A stock company to build a palatial play house dwarfing the Metropolitan. The four hundred are paying fabulous sums for the boxes."

"Is it to be the home of German or Italian Opera?"

"Neither, it is to be dedicated to pantomine."—Judge DMJ (1894).

* * *

TWENTY-ONE GUNS

Lawsen Poynta, who runs "The Town Crier columns" in the Long Island Press, has this to say: "A deaf old lady moved near Fort Totten. One day the fleet passed by and the fort fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The deaf old lady got out of her chair straightened out the things on the table, smoothed out her dress and said sweetly, "Come in."—DMJ (1933).

* * *

Stepkins: I've watched that pretty Miss Clark for the past fifteen minutes and she hasn't uttered a word. She must be a jewel of a woman.

Yes, poor thing, she's a deaf mute.—Buffalo Express—DMJ (1894).

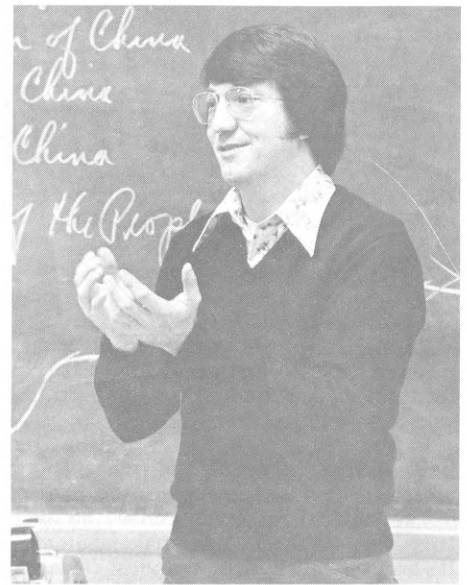


FREE-HANDS-CATALOG

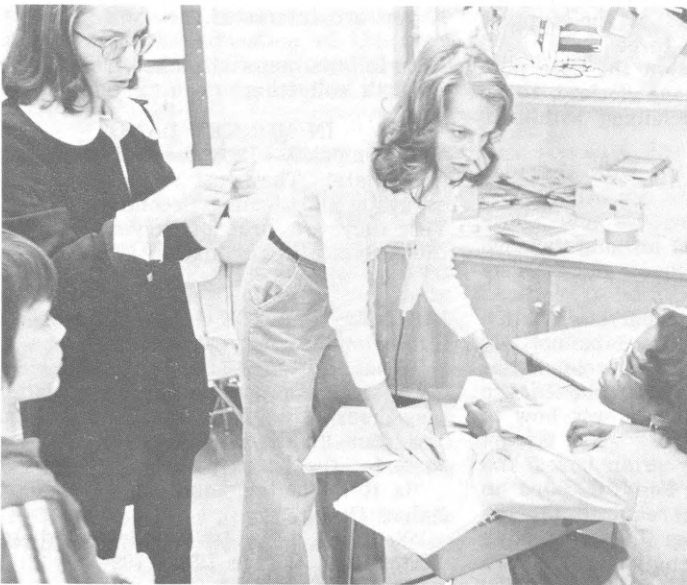
MANY ITEMS
ILU-ALPHABET-LOVE
Electroplating-Novelties
by Victoria
P. O. Box 9889
Little Rock, Ark. 72209

Learnstreaming In Delaware

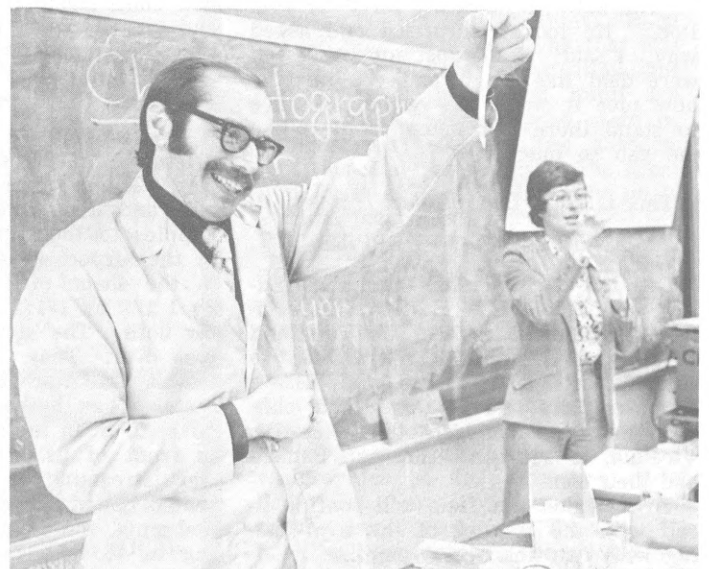
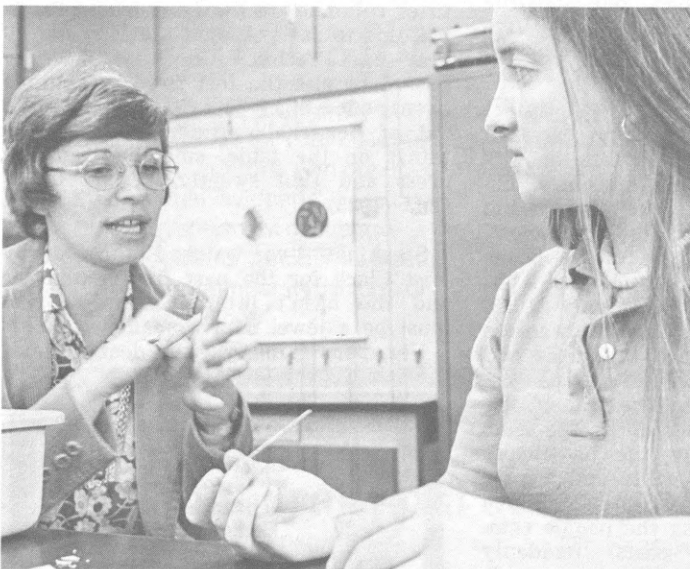
Learnstreaming in Delaware is learning with hearing children in one or more subjects or activities with full supporting services including interpreter-tutors at all times. Learnstreaming includes orientation to deafness for all those who come in contact with the deaf children. In a nutshell, learnstreaming is learning with hearing children with all things being made as equal as possible. Learnstreaming differs from mainstreaming in the sense that supporting services, full communication, and orientation are guaranteed. Many deaf children may be learnstreamed for only one or two subjects as they can be challenged more in regular classes for the deaf taught by trained teachers.



David Cedarberg, history teacher at Christinia (Delaware) High School, has learned sign language and is looking into the possibility of working with the deaf full time.



Left: Ms. Cindy Conway, interpreter-tutor, and Ms. Bonnie Karns, elementary teacher, with deaf student, Valerie Sherrill. Ms. Karns can sign and sometimes communicates for herself. Right: Donald Schneck, Principal of Smith Elementary School, communicates with two deaf students, Karen Watunya and Valerie Sherrill. Mr. Schneck took sign language lessons at both the Margaret S. Sterck School for the Hearing Impaired and the University of Delaware.



Left: Ms. Susan Oliver, interpreter-tutor, and Allison Armstrong, a 15-year-old senior at Christiana High School. Right: Harry Dillner, biology teacher, and Ms. Susan Oliver, interpreter-tutor.

Captions Bring Zoom To Hearing-Impaired Children

By SHARON EARLEY

ZOOM is a great children's show, and now it's captioned to help hearing-impaired children enjoy it even more. The Public Broadcasting Service offers ZOOM to its affiliated stations each weeknight, and this includes a Captioned ZOOM on Thursdays. These Thursday broadcasts are specially prepared for hearing-impaired children by the Caption Center, WGBH-TV, Boston (the same people who prepare the Captioned ABC News).

Captioning ZOOM has been one of the Caption Center's biggest challenges to date. ZOOM is a fast-moving show. Each half hour is filled with ideas for making things, songs to sing, jokes, games to play, riddles, dances and plays—all sent in by the children who watch the show. That's why ZOOM is so popular. But since the show is so fast-paced, it's a very difficult show to caption.

The Caption Center staff realized that captioning ZOOM would not be an easy job; however, they prepared a work schedule and submitted a proposal to the Captioned Films and Telecommunications Branch of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped in the U.S. Office of Education. "We knew that many deaf youngsters watched ZOOM because it had so many visual elements. We wanted to do what we could to make the program even more enjoyable and understandable for them. We also felt that this project would give us an opportunity to develop more sophisticated captioning techniques," explains Phil Collyer, director of the Caption Center.

The Bureau of Education for the Handicapped agreed to provide funds for captioning ZOOM, and the work began. The Caption Center prepared five programs, relying on its experience in

captioning the ABC News as well as other programs, and drawing heavily on the expertise of Carolyn Ball, a deaf staff member; language specialists Barbara Levitov and Carole Osterer, who had both taught deaf children before joining the staff of the Caption Center, and Susan Tornheim, who had been on the Captioning staff since it was first established in 1972.

The team worked to make the captions as readable and understandable as possible. Captions were held on the screen longer than "news captions" to allow more time for a child to read them. The staff tried to avoid using words in the captions which were too difficult for a child's reading ability. But at the same time, they made every effort to retain all of the fun and excitement of ZOOM in the captions, and tried to keep the captions as close to what was being said as possible.

When these first five shows were completed, the caption center hired Lucinda Winslow, whose background is media for the deaf, to conduct a formative evaluation of ZOOM to help captioners do the most effective captioning. The evaluation had three goals: 1) to measure the appeal of ZOOM and captioning techniques, 2) to assess the reading level of the target group (deaf kids aged 9-13) and 3) to determine comprehension of the captions.

The testing was done in three schools for the deaf and one hearing school (as a control group). Children viewed either a captioned or uncaptioned ZOOM and were videotaped as they watched. The tapes were analyzed for the children's reactions to elements of the shows

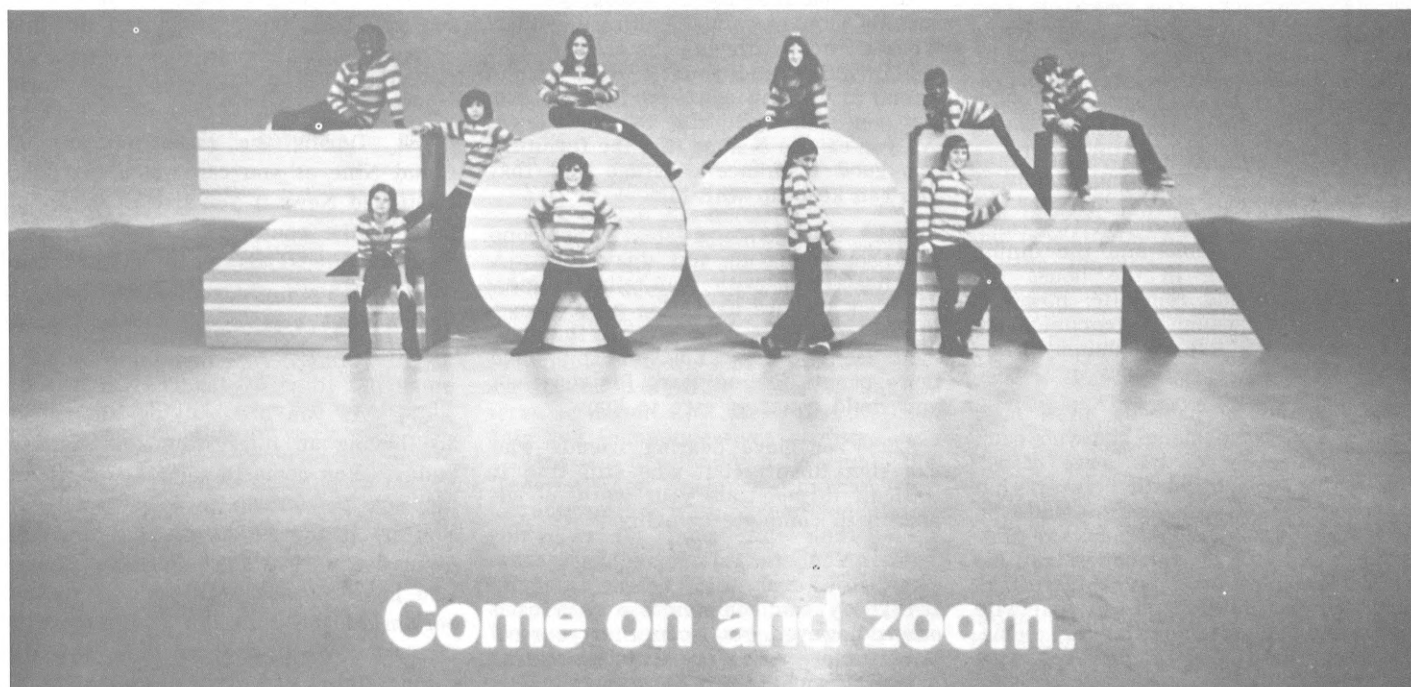
to learn from the children themselves how captions affected the appeal of ZOOM and how their interest and attention compared with reactions of hearing children.

During and after the viewings, the children were questioned about meaning to determine how much they understood of the shows. In addition, each child was tested to established average reading levels for the group.

The findings of the study not only confirmed that ZOOM became a more interesting and understandable program to deaf children when it was captioned, but it also showed that second-third grade reading level was a good baseline for the language of the captions and that children seemed to understand much of the captioned material.

It also contributed to improving the techniques used in captioning ZOOM. For example, more time—one second per word—was allowed; captions were placed close to a speaker or main action to make reading as easy as possible; and captions were shaped to follow visual rather than audio timing so caption meaning would be illustrated as often as possible.

After the evaluation, the first five shows were recaptioned with the new techniques, and another 34 shows were completed in the following year. These are the shows that are now appearing on PBS once a week, and the stack of mail that the Caption Center has received from Captioned ZOOM viewers indicates that a lot of deaf children have been made very happy. As one young viewer put it, "I'm so glad you are on for the deaf children. I'm your new ZOOM fan."



What's Happening

In Continuing Education

By DR. ELAINE COSTELLO

The Center for Continuing Education, Gallaudet College

New Opportunities For The Deaf In The San Francisco Bay Area

In 1975, the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley began a continuing and community education program for deaf citizens of the San Francisco Bay metropolitan area. In October, Leo M. Jacobs became the program's coordinator with the vast task of making the appropriate contacts which would effectuate a viable program serving deaf adults' needs. His efforts included compiling a mailing list, contacting on-going adult education programs, locating secretarial and interpreter help for himself and establishing funds for interpreting services for future classes and activities.

The ground work for the Berkeley program was laid by the school prior to Mr. Jacobs' appointment as coordinator. An active Advisory Board composed of seven members was formed, and it con-

ducted needs assessments in four Bay Area communities, including Concord, San Jose, Berkeley and San Francisco. The more than 190 deaf adults who were involved in these needs assessments determined priorities for new classes and activities. As a result of the needs assessment and recommendation of the advisory board, several classes were set up for Spring 1976.

As a kickoff for the spring continuing education program for the deaf adults, a dinner-forum was held on October 11, 1975, with Ms. Carina Small of the KGO-TV Channel 7 news team, as the featured speaker. About 275 deaf and hearing persons attended the successful affair. At that time Mr. Jacobs was introduced as the new coordinator of continuing and community

education and the spring program was outlined.

As a result of the forum, a well-designed brochure advertising the program, and an interview of Mr. Jacobs on Newsign Four program on television, many deaf persons registered for classes such as Macrame, Drama, Consumer Education, Museum Tours, etc., in the spring of 1976. The classes were held at various community agencies and institutions in the Bay Area with interpreting services paid for by the Oakland office of the State Department of Rehabilitation through the Deaf Counseling and Referral Agency.

With this commendable beginning in extending community education services for deaf adults, Mr. Jacobs is optimistic about the future. Plans include expanded use of computer assisted instruction, a local law clinic for deaf persons, expanded use of captioned television and real estate services for the deaf community. This is only the beginning of community services for deaf adults living in the Bay Area. For more information contact:

Mr. Leo Jacobs
California School for the Deaf
2601 Warring Street
Berkeley, California 94704
(415) 845-4629

Hazards Of Deafness

By ROY K. HOLCOMB

423. You are invited to some hearing friends for dinner. You knock on their door and are invited in. The living room lights are dimmed softly and inviting. You take your coats to the bedroom which is lighted with two small bedroom lights. You then go to the den to be entertained before dinner. There is a fire going in the fireplace and it provides just about all the light for the room. Dinner is served and two candles light up the table and the dining room. Everywhere in the house the lights are soft and romantic; however, you can't see enough to communicate and have to act like the dummy some people think deaf people are.

424. Something happens on a busy street. You come along and you can't see what because of the large crowd. You ask a stranger in the crowd what happened. He says something but you do not understand. You ask another stranger and still do not understand his reply. You then try a lady and still no luck. You go home. You tell your wife something happened on the way home. She asks what. You tell her you wish you knew.

425. When you have the blues you can't beat them with your stereo or your radio nor can you call someone. So you may have the urge to go out more; that is, at least until you get your gas bill at the end of the month.

426. The sounds of the clop-clop of a horse; the flopping of a bird's wings; the flight of a doe; a dog chasing a cat—all these sounds and many others are unknown to you.

427. You and another deaf friend are moving a big piece of furniture together. Your friend is carrying the front end of the furniture and you the rear. Your friend is walking much too fast for you but you can't tell him to slow down. All you can do is hope that the furniture has good insurance coverage and that you can keep up with him.

428. You go to a store. Someone says something to you unwaveringly. A hearing friend with you tells the person that you are deaf. The person says, "I am sorry." In your lifetime this happens many times. You probably have more people feeling sorry for you than you could count or care to know.

429. You have hearing friends who can sign fluently but who still find it difficult to penetrate your world of silence with complete empathy.

430. You are at a mixed party consisting of deaf and hearing people. Everybody can communicate with each other; however, you soon find yourself talking more and more with other deaf people, if not entirely with them.

431. You are walking down the street talking with a friend. You have to watch your friend carefully in order to follow the conversation. You fail to see another person coming down the street and you two collide spilling things in all directions.

432. One morning you wake up bright and early feeling great. You take a cold shower. Then you shave. While shaving you feel like singing and do sing several songs although they go unheard by human ears including your own.

433. During the week you are on Cloud Nine as you can watch the ABC Captioned News if you live in the right part of the country. If you can survive the weekends when there is no captioned news you can watch the captioned news every day of every week day.

434. As you are walking along you are having an interesting chat with a buddy. You come to some stairs where only one person can go down at a time. You are in the middle of an interesting discussion as you start down the stairs. You have to wait until you get to the bottom of the stairs to continue your discussion or else learn how to talk while walking backwards down the stairs.

Checkmate

By EMIL LADNER

In our last column we explained about the International Committee of Silent Chess (ICSC) which has conducted tournaments in Europe since 1949. Team championships were begun in 1953 with Norway the first winner. Then in 1955 a German club won and repeated in 1958. Hungary took first place in 1962 followed by Russia in 1966 and Bulgaria in 1970. We have not been able to find out what country triumphed in 1974.

Individual championships have been: 1956—Dr. Svabensky of Russia; 1960—Emil Lultschev of Bulgaria; 1965 and 1968—Dr. Svabensky; 1972—Mustakerski of Bulgaria. The ICSC also rates its players with titles of international grandmaster and international masters. There are (17) countries belonging to the ICSC all of which are in Europe except Israel.

The official organ of the ICSC is a quarterly magazine "Mitteilungsblatt" edited by Heinz Meurer of Leipzig, East Germany. It is naturally printed in the German language which is not our strong point. The magazine contains news of chess activities in Europe with problems and games of deaf players. We are reproducing a game between Mustakerski of Bulgaria and Szucs of Denmark played on Board One in the team championships in 1974:

White: Mustakerski—Black: Szucs

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. NxP | N-KB3 |



Emil Ladner

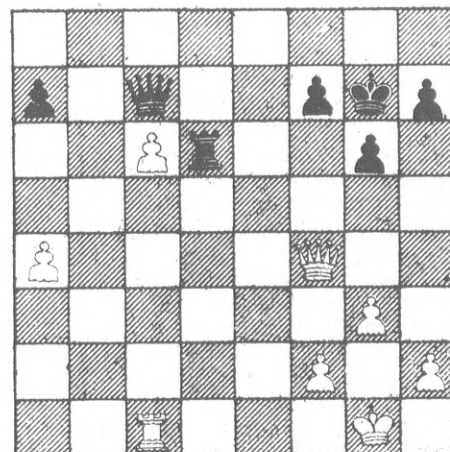
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 5. N-QB3 | P-QR3 |
| 6. B-QB4 | P-K3 (a) |
| 7. B-K3 | Q-B2 |
| 8. B-N3 | N1-Q2 |
| 9. Q-Q2 | N-B4 |
| 10. P-B3 | P-KR4 |
| 11. O-O-O | B-Q2 |
| 12. K-N1 | O-O-O |
| 13. N4-K2 | B-K2 |
| 14. B-KB4 | B-B3 |
| 15. KR-K1 | P-R |
| 16. N-B1 | R-R4 |
| 17. N-Q3 | Q-R4 ? |
| 18. N-Q55 ! | QxQ |
| 19. NxB Ch | K-Q2 |
| 20. BxQ ! | KxK ? (b) |

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 21. P-K5 | N-Q4 |
| 22. PxP ch | KxP |
| 23. NxN | KxN |
| 24. P-QB4 ! | K-N3 (c) |
| 25. PxN | BxP |
| 26. BxB | R4XB |
| 27. B-K3 ch and White wins with a piece up. | |

Notes by the Chess Editor: a) If 6 . . . P-QN4; 7. B-N3, P-N5; 8. N-R4, NxP ? 9. BxP check, KxB; 10. Q-B3 check wins N or R. b) Best for Black seems 20 . . . NxN; 21. Nx check; 22. RxN KxN with Black even. c) If N moves, then B-K3 check wins the Rook.

In the end game below, what is White's best move to end the game quickly? A good chess player should be able to find this move in less than a minute. How do you rate? Answer next issue.

Ending No. 1



RSA Designates Regional Representatives On Deafness And Communicative Disorders Office of Human Development Rehabilitation Services Administration

March 5, 1976

Directors
Office of Rehabilitation Services
Region I-X

Commissioner of Rehabilitation Services
Regional Representative on Deafness and Communicative Disorders

Some time ago RSA Central Office asked each Regional Office by telephone to designate the staff person who would assume responsibility to work with Central Office, the state agencies and others on program activities relating to people with communicative disorders. The designees by region follow:

- | Region | Name |
|--------|------------------|
| I | Anthony Ruscio |
| II | Anthony DeSimone |
| III | Lee Wolf |
| IV | Henry Warner |
| V | Dale Romesburg |

- | | |
|------|---------------|
| VI | Royce Vernon |
| VII | Leroy Lawson |
| VIII | James Dixon |
| IX | Jon Kissinger |
| X | Gerald Mann |

Please notify the state vocational rehabilitation agencies in your region that the indicated person has been designated to work with them and the pertinent community resources on activities relating to communicative disorders and to serve as liaison with the Office of Deafness and Communicative Disorders.

Plans are developing to assemble the 10 designees in Washington in the spring for appropriate training and to develop guidelines for their state and liaison responsibilities. The major related functions in the total area of deafness and communicative disorders of these 10 persons are personally to provide program leadership, coordination and evaluation for the vocational rehabili-

Nanette Fabray Receives Better Hearing Award

Actress Nanette Fabray, star of theater, musical comedy, television and motion pictures, has received the 1976 Better Hearing Institute "Better Hearing Achievement Award" in appreciation of her "outstanding public service and education efforts on behalf of the hearing impaired." Announcement of the award was made today by Dr. Charles Gross, ear surgeon and BHI Advisory Board chairman.

"Mrs. Fabray's personal success in overcoming her own hearing handicap and her willingness to openly acknowledge her problem has set an example for many people with hearing loss and has encouraged others with hearing handicaps to seek help," said Dr. Gross.

tation agencies and their collaborators in each state in their region.

Dr. Andrew S. Adams

Gallaudet Hosts First Deaf Women's Conference

Is "Women's Lib" good or bad? This was one of the provocative questions raised at the first National Deaf Women's Conference held at Gallaudet College, March 7-9, 1976.

The 42 women who attended the conference from across the U.S. ranged in age from college students to grandmothers and came as representatives of local, regional and state organizations for deaf persons. These organizations, or in the case of one or two persons—the delegates themselves, paid transportation costs. Gallaudet College paid the costs of the conference and provided the delegates with room and board for the three-day workshop.

The purpose of this national meeting was three-fold:

1. To bring together deaf women from all over the United States;
2. To share information about educational and job opportunities;
3. To provide leadership training.

Behind the conference was the concern by Gallaudet College that deaf women, as a group, are not as aware of their opportunities and rights in today's society as are hearing women. The conference planning coincided, as well, with International Women's Year and was the way Gallaudet chose to recognize that occurrence. It was hoped that this conference would increase the visibility of deaf women and broaden the scope of career choices for deaf girls by making them more fully aware of the wide range of fields open to them, and widen opportunities for personal fulfillment for deaf women who have completed their schooling but are interested in upgrading their skills and abilities.

The workshops participants heard Dr. Hilde Schlesinger, present holder of the Powrie V. Doctor Chair of Deaf Studies, who is on sabbatical from the Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute in San Francisco, speak on "Your Hidden Potential," at the Sunday evening opening session of the workshop. Other speakers during the conference were Edna Adler, consultant, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Communicative Disorders Office, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, whose topic was "Taking up the

Challenge," and Dianne Smith, instructor in the Department of Counseling at Gallaudet College.

Ms. Smith, who spoke from the standpoint of a person who is triply disadvantaged or discriminated against since she is a woman, is deaf, and is black, suggested that deaf women may need to form their own national organization to work for deaf women's rights. Ms. Adler asked why deaf women had not attended or been represented at the International Women's Year conference in Mexico City and spoke about her own experiences over the years and around the world of finding herself the only woman at meetings of deaf leaders.

The delegates spent Monday in all-day leadership awareness and training sessions. At a reception in the Edward Miner Gallaudet Home hosted by Ms. Frances Merrill preceding dinner, the participants met Ms. Marjorie Margolies, Washington, D.C., news reporter for WRC-TV who spoke of her experience as a single parent. Ms. Margolies adopted two children before her marriage; today, she and her husband have a household which encompasses a Vietnamese refugee family and a total of 10 children.

Tuesday morning miniworkshop sessions covered the following topics: Almost Everything You Should Know about Affirmative Action and Equal Employment Opportunity; Assertiveness Training; Women and the Law: Credit; Women and the Law: Divorce; Liberation, Good or Bad?; Attitudes Toward Yourself and Other Women. Interestingly, no one signed up for the mini course on divorce.

Then armed with a bag lunch, and in the midst of an unseasonal (for Washington) March snowstorm, the women traveled to Capitol Hill for prearranged visits and question and answer sessions with their Congresspersons. They returned to Kendall Green to share experiences (most frustrating: a visit with Bella Abzug) and then join in a general evaluation of the conference experience.

What were the results of this first National/Deaf Women's Conference? Certainly, those who came participated enthusiastically and were honest and open as they discussed their concerns, problems and hopes as deaf women in the

20th century. The workshop was personally enriching and geared to stimulate further growth and awareness. But, the long term results of the conference cannot be anticipated. Will delegates return home to organize similar workshops in their states or communities? Perhaps. Delegates who attended from the D.C. area are already talking about such a local workshop. Others may be making similar plans.

The results of this first National Deaf Women's Conference will, undoubtedly, be as diverse and as exciting as the women who attended and the experiences they shared.

Delegates/Organization Represented

Lois Dadzie, Capitol City Association of the Deaf (Washington, D.C.).

Donna Cuscaden, National Association of the Deaf.

Jo Brininstool, Texas State Association of the Deaf.

Ardyce Germain, Michigan Association of the Deaf.

Susan Kreher, National Technical Institute for the Deaf Student.

Ruth Skinner, Southern California Women's Club for the Deaf.

Sharon Morency, Metropolitan Washington Association of the Deaf.

Marjorie Hyatt, Model Secondary School for the Deaf.

Chris Buchholz, California State University, Northridge (student).

Sandra Goldstein, Illinois Association of the Deaf.

Frances Schick, Indiana Chapter, Gallaudet College Alumni Association.

Shelley Fields, MSSD (group leader).

Julia Mayes, D.C. Chapter, GCAA.

Harriet Votaw, Colorado Advisory Council Serving the Deaf.

Jacqueline Mann, Kendall School (staff).

Virginia Ward, Kentucky Association of the Deaf.

Gertrude Elkins, North Carolina Chapter, GCAA.

Marybeth Miller, Deafness Research and Training Center, New York University, (faculty).



WOMEN'S CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS—Left to right: Donna Cuscaden, National Association of the Deaf; Viola Templeton, Heart of America Association of the Deaf; Shirley Glassman, Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf; Mary Ann DiCola, Kentucky Chapter, GCAA; Gertrude Elkins, North Carolina Chapter, GCAA; Naomi Leeds, Empire State Association of the Deaf.

Gertrude Galloway, Maryland Association of the Deaf.

Shirley Glassman, Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf.

Jane Bolduc, NTID (faculty).

Naomi Leeds, Empire State Association of the Deaf.

Margaret Hlibock, Empire State Association of the Deaf.

Rae Horwitz, Maryland Chapter, GCAA.

Joyce Dukes, Georgia Association of the Deaf.

Shirlene Williams, Robert E. Lee Chapter, GCAA (Virginia).

Ida Mae Vernon, Connecticut Association of the Deaf.

Huberta Schroedel, Empire State Association of the Deaf.

Alva Pritchard, St. Augustine Chapter, GCAA.

Elizabeth Spellman, Connecticut Chapter, GCAA.

Clara Dickson, North Carolina Association of the Deaf.

tion of the Deaf.

Janice Alwayne Serritt, Georgia Chapter, GCAA.

Merri Larsen, Greater Indianapolis Deaf Club.

Dorothy Ketchum, Washington State Association of the Deaf.

Mary Ann DiCola, Kentucky Chapter, GCAA.

Viola Templeton, Heart of America Association of the Deaf (Missouri).

Marthada Reed, Missouri Valley Chapter, GCAA.

Joyce Norwood, Virginia Association of the Deaf.

Sharon Sluder, Washington State Association of the Deaf.

Wanda Kirby, Indiana Association of the Deaf.

Celia McNeilly, Florida Association of the Deaf.

Barbara Boyd, California State University, Northridge (faculty).

White House Conference Postponed to May 1977

President Gerald Ford has authorized extension of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals to May 25-29, 1977, from December 1976, to provide additional time for a more thorough assessment of the problems facing mentally and physically handicapped Americans. The authorization was made possible by the Congress in response to a request from the Conference's National Planning and Advisory Council.

"A spring 1977 Conference is strongly supported by many of the states and by various organizations for the handicapped," the President said in making the announcement. "This will allow the states time to plan their conferences properly and involve more people, especially the handicapped. This should contribute to a better national Conference."

The President further stated, "I feel that this involvement is important. As I said when I announced the Conference last November, a major purpose of this conference is to generate a responsive national awareness of the problems facing the handicapped. Concern for the handicapped should not be limited to the Federal government. States and local officials, and private citizens as well, must turn their attention to the needs of the handicapped. The private sector can perform a creative role by contributing its talents and resources."

Planning is underway to conduct Conferences in every state and territory, and governors have appointed state White House Conference directors, 37 of whom are disabled individuals.

State conferences are expected to be held between July 1 and December 15, 1976. "A high degree of importance is being placed on the findings and priorities that emerge from state conferences", added Dr. Henry Viscardi, Jr., chairman of the Conference's National Planning and Advisory Council.

"The National Conference, to be held at the Washington Hilton Hotel, will then mirror the state deliberations," added Jack F. Smith, executive director. "The entire Conference should have a profound impact on private, state and Federal action for the next decade."

fellow inmates via pad and pencil.

Whatever became of him is a mystery as the *Silent Worker* stopped printing stories about him after 1892.

However, crime might run in the Kroekel family. The December 1906 issue of the *Silent Worker* had a story on the arrest of 17-year-old Oscar Kroekel! This brother of Charlie was arrested for burglarizing a factory and handed a suspended sentence. He had been arrested once previously.

News From The Past . . .

By BARRY STRASSLER

Charlie Kroekel—The Deaf "Jesse James"???

Fragmented documents on the history of deafdom thwarts serialized developments of yesteryear episodes for research by today's scholars and history buffs.

Sketchy past, studded with baffling time-gaps, encourages unwarranted build-ups of legends which endure fact-or-myth disputes. Attitude of writers and public towards a given incident of a particular period could unwittingly influence the opinions of researching historians of years yonder.

Take, as example, Jesse James, Billy the Kid, Pancho Villa and other celebrated bandits of the Wild West. The supposedly abominable deeds they actually, or attested to be, performed were glorified even to the point of exaggeration. Their biographers catering to the escapist reading tastes of the public.

On the other hand, the editors of the publications of the deaf, being straitlaced in their frame of thinking, might have frowned on these deeds, if performed by one in their deaf community.

Charlie Kroekel was one such deaf villain, though possibly a lovable character who meant no harm. According to several *Silent Worker* articles, starting in 1889 and ending in 1892, Charlie regularly got into brushes with the law. He was first placed in a reform school in Janesbury, New Jersey, only to escape from that institution. He was described as "one of those persons who are born with an instinct for pilfering and other kinds of mischief".

He was a student at the New Jersey School for the Deaf for three years before embarking on his "criminal"

career at the tender age of ten! Charlie was an expert lock picker and burglar, who escaped several times from reform school to go home. An irate editor wrote: "he seems to have a mania for crime, of which he cannot be cured."

During one trial, he joked around and asked the jury for a dime. He was convicted, but the judge refused to pass sentencing due to his underage standing. The reform school, however, refused to take him, and so, he had to be sent to the state prison for one year. He had a wide reputation as the greatest lock picker for his age in the country.

By the age of 12 or 13 he already spent four years in various prisons, from which he escaped several times. Another *Silent Worker* editorial denounced him as a "nut" with a criminal twist in his brain.

Charlie was labelled the most precocious burglar the prisons ever had. The wardens said he was bright and keen, and as nimble as a cat, his small hands enabling him to perform delicate burglary tasks. He was capable of picking the most unpickable locks, and his escapes from prisons had become habitual.

Kroekel's first crime started at the age of seven, when his parents caught him picking locks with a piece of wire. A professor, after examining him, declared him as the smartest deaf person he ever saw. He was an easy-going boy, always playing pranks on the sheriffs and inmates in prisons. His escape attempts were never too obvious and caught the authorities off guard each time. Despite his limited schooling, he was able to carry on a good conversation with his

Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor:

Congratulations on the publication of the timely, well-written article in the February, 1976 DEAF AMERICAN; "The Deaf Person as a Patient in the Hospital" by Susan G. Hanna.

Unfortunately however, members of hospital staffs who need such information don't read the DA. In any event the burden of the problem rests largely on deaf patients themselves.

As a man with a severe hearing loss who is also legally but not totally blind and who has experienced frustration in the hospital—I offer the following partial solution to the communication problem of deaf (and/or blind) hospital patients:

Hospital staffs are not generally knowledgeable with respect to the needs of the hearing impaired (deaf and hard of hearing). Therefore, it should be incumbent upon deaf patients to prepare a one-page explanation memo addressed to the head nurse of the floor of the patient's room. The memo, to be presented personally to the nurse upon arrival in the hospital room, could indicate the nature and extent of the handicap and list the special, specific needs for effective communication. Thus, all staff members are alerted in advance.

I have written and issued such memos on two occasions with very satisfactory results from all staff personnel—night and day.

As for deaf patients requiring an interpreter just before or right after surgery the patient can alert the local chapter of The Registry Of Interpreters For The Deaf in advance if necessary. However, a pad and pencil, as indicated in the memo, should make an interpreter unnecessary in most cases.

The needs of deaf (or blind) patients in the hospital are indeed great. Yet, little is understood by staff personnel since most have never met such persons before.

Meanwhile, the NAD should inform the American Medical Association about the problems and ways to solve them—for publication in the AMA Journal.

Joseph Wiedenmayer
Chevy Chase, Maryland

* * *

Dear Editor:

The authors of the article on Mixed Marriage (March, p. 17) have taken for granted a common supposition which is, in fact, entirely mistaken. It is a cardinal sin, you should know, for anyone engaged in research to take anything for granted, and the result in this case is to reduce many of the article's comments and conclusions to questionable value.

Moreover, the authors in their own words have presented an outstanding clue to their error when they wrote: "In nine out of the 13 couples, the hus-

band was hearing." Either they overlooked the significance of these figures or attributed them to coincidence. But the stated ratio is not coincidence by any means. Further proof may be found in the DA, October, p. 23, as follows: "Many hearing men choose deaf women as brides; on the vice versa (sic), however, few hearing women opt for deaf spouses."

Your authors, then, started out on the basic and erroneous supposition that hearing society treats deaf men the same as it treats deaf women. It does not. There are hearing men who will make up to any woman, be she deaf, blind, crippled or even insane, but few hearing women will waste any time on a deaf man unless no hearing man is available. It is only natural, then, that the great majority of mixed marriages are between hearing men and deaf women, and this fact must be taken into account in any research paper such as "Mixed Marriage."

There are die-hards who will insist on calling me nutty, but that doesn't bother me, because over the years I have established a quite respectable "batting average." In any event, my statements above are not matters of personal opinion but matters of fact.

Robert A. Halligan
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

* * *

Dear Editor:

Regarding "In This Sign" book written by Joanne Greenberg, regrettably many deaf people as well as we, ourselves, admit that such story should never have been published in any respect for it has caused a lot of frustrations between the deaf and the hearing especially the in-laws of the deaf.

For instance, we both are deaf. We raised and educated our two boys. They grew up, respected us and were accustomed to our style of lives although we made sure they grew up to be like any normal individual as any born of hearing parents. They are intelligent and have such good fields of theirs.

We never had any problem understanding or communicating with our boys until the oldest son married. For the first 10 years, she was pretty good and trying to understand and communicate with us. She took a course in "The Sign Language" at a state college to learn total communication. She did really well until she read that book "In This Sign" written by Joanne Greenberg, which about cost the relationship between our son and us, his parents. It was really a big blow to us. Of course, they knew we received our good education and we are very independent and we loved them but after our daughter-in-law read that book, "In This Sign," it seemed to change everything about her and our son. Absolutely wrong opinions of the deaf for each individual is different as well as any hearing individual. It depends on how much of an education they learn. Some are slow learners and so forth. I completely refuse to say some deaf are mentally retarded be-

cause it is the same way with the hearing people.

Until recently our daughter-in-law began to treat us differently after she read that book "In This Sign" written by Joanne Greenberg. Naturally our son followed her opinions and he hadn't read that book. What a shock it has been to us after his being reared by us until he finished school.

Here, there's a deaf couple, whose daughter with normal hearing, doesn't like that book at all. She is happily married to a fine man and they have grown-up children. They respect and love their deaf parents and grandparents. She was very disgusted with that book.

Naturally some deaf as well as some hearing people misunderstand the communications either way. I can speak and lipread but I firmly believe in writing notes on a pad to reduce the misunderstanding. It's always best not to speak in the public on business, in a doctor's or a lawyer's office and so forth.

We are deeply hurt and heartbroken. We wish that such book, "In This Sign" written by Joanne Greenberg, be banned from the public libraries, schools, colleges or such.

Ruth M. Glover
Arcata, Calif.

Order of Georges of the



National Association of the Deaf

Breakfast Meeting
At the Houston Convention
Tuesday, July 6, 1976

\$6.00 per person
Speaker to Be Announced

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Jess M. Smith, President

Charles C. Estes, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary

N.A.D. President's Message

Jess M. Smith, President

5125 Radnor Road

Indianapolis, Indiana 46226



URGENT REQUEST RE REPRESENTATIVES: The NAD Home Office has yet to receive names and addresses of several Representatives from Cooperating Member (State) Associations to the Houston Convention, July 4-11, 1976. For that reason, packets containing important information cannot be sent out to such Representatives for pre-convention briefing. Likewise, Representatives whose credentials have not been submitted in advance will encounter delays at the convention itself. Your President also is handicapped when it comes to filling out several committees.

* * *

Agenda items for the Houston Convention are numerous. More and more requests are being received for special presentations on the convention floor. The Committee on Services to State Associations will have a mini-workshop Tuesday afternoon after the session of the Council of Representatives that day.

The Law Committee, the Ways and Means Committee and the Resolutions Committee will have plenty of items for meetings off the floor. The Steering Committee will handle numerous bills while business sessions are in progress.

Initially, the Credentials Committee will be occupied in checking documents from state associations attesting to selection of Representatives. Late arrivals will also have to present their credentials.

The Grievance Committee can expect items soon after the convention gets underway and thereafter—complaints both as to general arrangements and convention procedures. It is possible that special committees will be chosen to study matters that need immediate attention and which cannot be referred to standing committees.

* * *

The NAD Executive Board will have a Sunday afternoon, July 4, meeting. Except when awards are being discussed and voted upon, the meeting will be open to observers. As stated in the bylaws, the Executive Board functions only between conventions. Once the convention formally opens Monday morning, July 5, the officers and Board Members will function as individuals, not as a body.

* * *

At the last two NAD conventions we have heard complaints that due to the committee system things may get dull on the convention floor. In other words, lively discussion is on the wane. If this be true, whose fault will it be? In both the General Assembly and the Council of Representatives opportunities to get the floor abound but one must be alert when a subject of interest (or rather a bill or pertinent committee report) is up for action.

Without the committee system, convention business sessions might run a solid week, as contrasted with the present four days (plus sometimes Saturday morning). The NAD has become a big operation. Details considered by the Ways and Means Committee could never be handled on the floor itself. The same is true of Law Committee consideration of proposed amendments, which require hours of checking and cross-checking, drafting changes and preparing reports.

Resolutions are far from being limited to the customary "thank you's" for courtesies and services. More and more of them are in the nature of NAD policy statements and directives for action. Quite often two or more resolutions having

to do with the same topic must be combined into acceptable form.

All in all, we like the committee system and will be counting heavily on committee chairman (and committee members) to make things run smoothly at Houston and to produce clear-cut recommendations for floor action.

* * *

Time is running out on this President. He is fully aware that discussion of the NAD Bylaws cannot be completed before he leaves office. Here, however, is another installment . . .

Article VI—National Conventions

Section 1. Biennial Meetings.

a. The Association shall meet in National Convention every two years, beginning with 1960, unless circumstances call for an earlier meeting or a postponement, as the Executive Board by a two-thirds vote may decide. No convention shall be sponsored by a state organization not a Cooperating Member of the Association.

In years past, NAD conventions were held every four years, every three years and irregularly. Since the Dallas Convention in 1960, national conventions have been held every two years without fail in mid-summer.

Section 2. Site of Convention.

a. The site for holding succeeding conventions shall be decided by the Council of Representatives.

b. The Executive Board shall have power to change the sites and/or the dates if circumstances warrant it.

Until recently, convention sites were not selected years in advance, under the understood restriction that one Executive Board could not obligate the Association far into the future. We now have national conventions assigned years ahead, for example, in Cincinnati in 1980. It is possible that sites will be voted upon 10 years or more ahead.

Since Dallas in 1960, the Executive Board has not found it necessary to change sites or dates.

It should be noted that, since the NAD reorganization, only one convention has been held outside the state which won the bid—at Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1968 with the Utah Association of the Deaf as host. The 1964 convention in Washington, D.C., was hosted by the "Tri State Association" consisting of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

Section 3. Call to Convention.

a. The President shall issue an official call to a National Convention at least six months in advance.

This call is a formality, ratifying convention action (by the Council of Representatives) and giving final approval to the site and dates.) (Perhaps this is semifinal action since the Executive Board could still make changes up until the last minute.)

Section 4. General Assembly and Council of Representatives

a. Each convention shall be comprised of two sections, the General Assembly, consisting of all members registered at the Convention, and the Council of Representatives, consisting of duly appointed Representatives of Cooperating Member Associations, and the officers and members of the Board. The Representatives and alternates shall be appointed by the various Cooperating Member Associations and their names and addresses submitted to the Home Office at least 30 days prior to the date of each convention, provided that the Council of Representatives may at its discretion seat any Representative whose selection was unavoidably delayed.

b. The number of Representatives to be selected by each Cooperating Member Association shall be in proportion to the number of resident members the Cooperating Member Association has on December 31 prior to a convention year plus Individual Members of the National Association residing in that state but who are not members of the Cooperating Member Association. No Cooperating Member Association shall have more than four Representatives.

c. The proportion shall be determined by the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association in the following manner:

Members	Representatives
Up to 300	1
301-600	2
601-1000	3
Over 1000	4

Sections a, b and c are largely self-explanatory. So far, the proportional representation provisions have not been challenged. If the President's memory serves him right, only once has a state had the maximum of four Representatives.

d. Each Representative shall have one vote, and the officers and members of the Executive Board shall have one vote each.

This section was revised after the Dallas Convention when it developed that some officers and members of the Executive Board had also been chosen as state Representatives, with a dispute arising as to whether or not they could have more than one vote. It was pointed out that a state association was losing its real representation when such a situation existed.

e. Cooperating Member Associations shall send the Home Office, at least 10 days before a convention, a list of all members who have joined their association since January 1 of that year, together with a quota payment for each. Failure to send such a list and payment shall automatically disqualify the member or members omitted from such list for registering at the Convention as Regular Members of the National Association. Any quota payments so made shall be credited as advance payments on the next quota payment for the current year and payable by April 30 of the succeeding year.

This section can also be used to disqualify would-be Representatives.

Section 5. Past Presidents.

a. Past Presidents of the Association, other than the Immediate Past President, shall be considered members of the Council of Representatives with all the privileges except that of voting.

"Senior statesmen" deserve recognition and can also share their wisdom in Council of Representatives deliberations, hence the inclusion of Past Presidents.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF New Members

Malcolm Conrad	Wisconsin
Ellen Myles	New York
Allen B. Clark, Jr.	Pennsylvania
M. A. Osterling	New Jersey
Mrs. Bernice Gold	New York
Nancy Higgs	Texas
Donald M. Daniels	Texas
Beverly Britts-Holmes	California
Dwight Pittman	Tennessee
Marva Adams	Oregon
Sharon D. Cohen	New York
William F. Vonderhaar	Arizona
Dr. and Mrs. Edmund P. Clowney	Pennsylvania
Mrs. Patricia Owens	Maryland
Susan Glaub	Ohio
Jean Haight	Oregon
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kingsley	Texas
Marla Broetz	California
Richard M. Anderson	Georgia
Mrs. Thelma Mansfield	New Jersey
Gene Kenney	Arkansas
Mrs. Sarah L. Fouts	Indiana
Penny Schenck	Tennessee
Brother John Schneider	Indiana
Donna L. Shearer	Pennsylvania
Ramon Gonzales, Jr.	Texas
Susie Vinnedge	California
Louis Russell Chauvenet	Maryland
Cindy Voegli	Tennessee
Lynn Samuelian	California
Nancy P. Ferdinand	Pennsylvania
Richard L. Nupuf	California
Michael J. Hartman	California
Mary Altuna	New York
Herman L. Schwartz	Maryland
Jane McWhorter	South Carolina
Mrs. Gloria Hynes	Michigan
Margaret DeVoss	California
Thomas G. Greene	Maryland
Caroline Everett	District of Columbia
Dorinda Gardner	California
Linda Smalley	Rhode Island
Cynthia Evans	Pennsylvania
LTC. Leroy E. Knippa	New York
Adam M. Kissiah, Jr.	Florida

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Contributions to Building Fund Hallex House

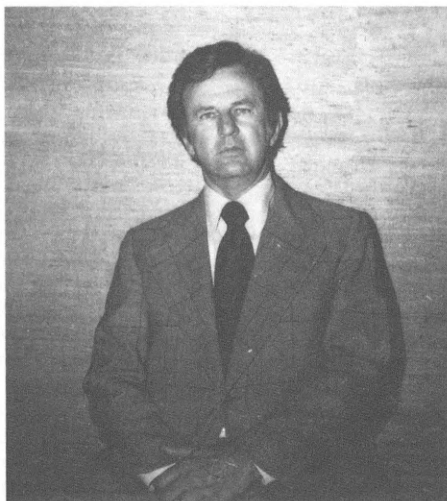
Mrs. Sarah L. Fouts (In memory of her husband, Weldon)	\$100.00
Mr. and Mrs. John E. King, Jr.	60.00
Ms. Suzanne Raab	4.00
Marjorie Clere	10.00
Harold Smalley	3.00
John Gough	20.00
Ski 30 Club (In memory of Joseph H. Owens)	15.00
Kendall Moore	35.00
Chicago Chapter-IAD	100.00
Shelley Simms, Janice Rosen, Dorothy Yaroch, Betsy Wohl, Mary Scott, Marcia Glick (In memory of Sharon Snyder Pakula)	35.00
Dr. McCay Vernon	50.00

Increased Payments

Dr. McCay Vernon	\$213.00
Mr. and Mrs. John E. King, Jr.	170.00
Marjorie Clere	300.00
Harold Smalley	57.00
Kendall Moore	55.00
Chicago Chapter-IAD	500.00



1976 NAD CONVENTION COMMITTEE



Ralph H. White, 1976 NAD Convention General Chairman

Left to right, front row: Kenny Hynes, Early McVey, Joe Katz, Ray Kirkland. Second row: Glynn Whittemore, Mrs. Opal Piercy, Mrs. Rose Katz, Ms. Mary Redman. Back row: Larry Smith, Berndt Blomdahl, Cary Shaw, Eugene Piercy, Mrs. Polly Walton, Earl Day. Not shown in group picture: Billy Buza, Frank Shaw, Julius Seeger, Bob Kleberg, Marvin Sallop.

Countdown Started For Houston Convention

The countdown has started! Minutes are ticking off toward the blast-off of NAD Convention '76. The launching pad is at the Shamrock Hilton. The blast-off date is July 4, 1976. The astronauts in Houston have been gearing themselves mentally and physically for months for this great event. They have gone over every detail to make sure that the blast-off will be unmarred by any dysfunction and that the convention will go into orbit.

How are your plans for the NAD Convention shaping up? Have you checked that little cache of cash which you have been stowing away for the big event? Are all of your fancy duds in shape for the big event in Houston? Are the plane tickets all made out? Did you remember to pack an extra bathing suit? Have you notified all relatives and friends of your contemplated destination? All preparations in order? Nothing left out?

Great! Then you are about to participate in the most exciting, fun-filled convention ever. The major problem you will encounter in Houston is deciding which of the many events to choose from or sights to see. The manned center at the Shamrock Hilton is prepared to provide you with all of the assistance to make your stay in Houston pleasant and worthwhile. If you have pre-registered, you have spared yourself of the usual long wait in lines. If you have as yet to send in your registration cards, you would do well to take care of this at once. Carey Shaw, Convention Treasurer, indicated the registration process is gathering momentum.

Headquarters

If you have never been to the Shamrock Hilton, let us tell you "elegant" is the word for it. It boasts of an Olympic-size swimming pool, well-planned and equipped meeting rooms and excellent restaurants. It is conveniently located near the entertainment center of the city and other culinary delight places. Yet, the room rates are the lowest NAD conventioners will have come across in ages, considering the class of accommodations offered. Incidentally, the special convention rates as printed in previous issues of THE DEAF AMERICAN are correct. The error appears on the hotel reservation cards. For your information, the rates of \$29.00 for singles and \$35.00 for doubles on the cards should be disregarded. If you don't make your reservations two weeks in advance of July 4, your chances of staying "where the action's at" may not be so good. So, don't waste another moment in sending them in! Parking is FREE for registered guests.

Reservations

This will be an ongoing process all week in the lobby near the exhibit hall. Interpreters will be available to assist you with any communication problem concerning your registration or room reservations which may arise.

A word of caution: You must be a member of the National Association of the Deaf or a Cooperating Member (state) association before your request for tickets can be honored. It would speed up the registration process if your name is already on the computerized membership list.

Tickets

The major events are included in the "package event" deal. It would be to your advantage to purchase "combo" tickets which cost less than tickets purchased separately. Tickets for optional events such as the baseball game at the Astrodome, the "Night on the Town," tours to LBJ Ranch and San Antonio, LBJ Manned Space Center and an all-day outing at the Astroworld are available. Another optional event has been added to the list: a performance of "The Touch" by the Frederick Hughes Memorial Theatre Players. This play has received "raves" from the Metropolitan Washington, D.C., deaf community.

Climate

The climate of Houston in July is usually warm and humid. Light clothing is in order. However, Houston has been called the "coolest city in America" because nearly every building is air-conditioned. All the shopping centers, down to the malls, are cooled artificially; so are buses, taxis, autos and the whole Astrodome and the Astroworld. You will hardly notice how hot it really is once you hit Houston.

Ground Transportation

Buses leave every 30 minutes from the Houston Intercontinental Airport to the South Main Terminal which is a block from the Shamrock Hilton. At the airport, ask for buses going to the South Main Terminal or the Shamrock Hilton. The cost of bus transportation is \$4.50 per person. A courtesy van from the hotel meets every bus to transport passengers to the hotel.

The Houston Local Committee looks forward to seeing you at the NAD Convention in Houston, Texas, July 4-11, 1976!

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS — Houston's famed Shamrock Hilton Hotel is "elegant" in every sense of the word for the 33rd Biennial NAD Convention, July 4-11, 1976, and close to all the city's attractions. Parking is free for registered guests.



'The Touch' Scheduled For NAD Convention



Over coffee, Ed (played by Art Roehrig) explains to Bonnie (played by Kathy Schumacher) that he has moved away from home to prove to his mother that a deaf and blind person can live alone independently. (Photo by Rick Schoenberg)

A deaf girl moves to New York to try out as a model for a pornographic magazine. She rents a rinky dink apartment. While standing on her fire escape, one morning, she notices a man lying on the fire escape opposite hers. She waves and calls to him but he does not respond. Is the man dead? Stoned? Ill? Or is he just ignoring her? None of these—the man is deaf and also blind.

The scene on the fire escapes opens "The Touch," an exciting new play about a deaf-blind person, which premiered in Washington this spring. All four performances were greeted with standing ovations by a mixed audience of deaf and hearing people. Washington is still talking about the play two months later.

Recognizing the enormous potential of "The Touch" as an effective way to educate deaf people about the problems of deaf-blind persons, the Public Service Programs of Gallaudet College and the National Association of the Deaf have agreed to sponsor a performance of this play on July 7, in Houston, Texas, during the NAD Convention. The Houston production will be the same drama which thrilled hundreds of Washingtonians.

"The Touch" was adapted by Don Bangs from "Butterflies Are Free," a Broadway smash hit later made into a movie starring Goldie Hawn and Edward Albert, Jr. Mr. Bangs is the current president of the Hughes Memorial Theatre, a non-profit tax-exempt foundation which staged the original production. "Butterflies Are Free" was written by Leonard Gershe. It is the story of the efforts of a blind young man to become independent from his well meaning but overprotective mother. It also deals with his relationship with a young woman who refuses to get involved with anyone.

"The Touch" is constructed along the same lines as "Butterflies"; however, all of the characters in "The Touch" are also deaf. The basic situations from "Butterflies" were used by the actors to improvise dialogue for "The Touch." The result is a unified play with very "natural" signs which deaf people will have no difficulty in understanding. Additionally, the hearing readers for the play developed their spoken dialogue from the signed dialogue of the actors, making the play easily understood by any hearing person.

The starring role of the deaf-blind person is portrayed by Arthur Roehrig, him-

NATIONAL DEAF BOWLING ASSOCIATION WORLD'S DEAF CHAMPIONSHIP BOWLING TOURNEY

ABC MORAL SUPPORT SANCTIONED

JULY 12 thru 17, 1976

THE PROFESSOR BOWL

Near Geyer Springs at I-30
6420 FRONTAGE RD. • LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72209

\$80000 GUARANTEED PRIZE FUNDS \$80000

TOTAL \$9,696.50 PRIZES PAID IN 1975

12th Annual World's Deaf Championship PRIZES (Based on 192 Entries)		
1st	\$ 1000.00	Donated
2nd	600.00	
3rd	400.00	
4th	300.00	
5th	200.00	
Additional Prizes Based on 1 to 4 Ratio 100% Prize Fee Returned		
Price Fee	12.00	
Bowling Fee	9.00	
Tournament Expenses	30.00	
PLUS: NDAB Membership Fee	2.00	
Special Combo	7.50	
TOTAL	38.50	
MEN'S SPECIAL PRIZES		
High Individual Game (Scratch)	4.00	
Each Round-Akt 3 Quilting	3.00	
Most 200 Games	3.00	
No extra charge for Special Prize		
HANDICAP—70% of 200 Average; Maximum 28 pins per game		
DEADLINE: JUNE 13, 1976		

9th Annual	
FOUR MAN TEAM — DOUBLES — SINGLES	
TEAM	— \$ 500.00 added prizes guaranteed
DOUBLES	— \$ 250.00 added prizes guaranteed
SINGLES	— \$ 125.00 added prizes guaranteed
ALL EVENTS	— \$ 75.00 added prizes guaranteed
ALL DONATED BY LRAD, INC.	
2/3 of 200 Handicap — 40 Pins Maximum Per Game	
Entry Fee: \$ 6.25 per man, per event	
\$ 1.00 per man, all-events	
DEADLINE: June 13, 1976	
1st Annual	
NATIONAL DEAF MASTERS TOURNAMENT (optional)	
(Double Elimination—Bracket System)	
\$ 125.00 Added Prizes donated by LRAD, Inc.	
Entry Fee — \$ 25.00	

Headquarters

Camelot Inn

of
Little Rock

Markham and Broadway
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Admission Tickets	
BOWLING ADMISSION	
TUESDAY	\$ 1.50
WEDNESDAY	2.00
THURSDAY	2.00
FRIDAY	2.00
SATURDAY (Finals)	3.00
REGISTRATION *	\$10.00
RECEPTION (Monday)	2.50
ENTERTAINMENT (Friday)	3.00
BALL & DANCE (Saturday)	10.00
* Includes Program Book	
BONUS—Combo Tickets	
Before July 3rd, 1976	YOU SAVE \$12.50
AFTER July 3rd, 1976	\$24.50
NO REFUND after July 2nd.	
EACH TICKET FULL PRICE IF BOUGHT SEPARATE.	
All evening Socials (Captioned Films) are FREE.	

Tentative Program and Schedule	
Registration — July 12 — 12 noon to 9 pm	
July 13 — 9 am to 9 pm	
July 14-17 — 9 am to 8 pm	
Reception — July 12 — 8 pm	
NDAB Executive Board Meeting — July 12 — 9 pm	
Buffet Breakfast (Optional) for those attending bowlers meeting — July 13 — 8 am	
Bowlers Meeting — July 13 — 9 am	
Social—Captioned Films — July 13 — 8 pm	
July 14 — 8 pm	
July 15 — 8 pm	
Entertainment Night — July 16 — 8 pm	
BALL — July 17 — 8 pm	
BOWLING SCHEDULES	
Tuesday	— July 13 — 6 pm
Wednesday	— July 14 — 9 am
Thursday	— July 15 — 9 am
Friday	— July 16 — 9 am
Saturday	— July 17 — 9 am
Be at the Professor Bowl early for the event before the start of the Bowling Tournament.	

Special Bonus Ticket Before JUNE 30th

19.50

MAIL TO: WILLIAM FIELDS, Ticket Chairman
110 STEVEN DR.
LITTLE ROCK, AR. 72205
TTY (501) 225-3998

"Bowlers Special"

\$7.50

NDAB Bowling Information

Don Gene Warnick, NDAB Secretary
9244 East Mansfield Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80237
TTY (303) 771-9018

Kenneth G. Van Dyke, General Chairman
9814 Tamsel Dr.
Little Rock, AR. 72209
TTY (501) 562-8676

For Tournament Information

National Deaf Women's Bowling Association

PARK PLAZA LANES • MARKHAM AND UNIVERSITY • LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

\$ 900.00 GUARANTEED ADDED PRIZE FUND

WIBC Moral Sanctioned

\$ 700.00 GUARANTEE for
Doubles — Singles — 4-Women Team
Plus \$ 200.00 — Queens Tournament
Plus Trophies

Entry fee — per woman, . . . \$ 8.00
Per event . . . \$ 8.00
Entry Fee per woman
Plus Trophies . . . \$ 15.00

Handicap — 70% of 180, Maximum 45 pins per game
Plus \$ 2.00 NDWB Membership Dues & 7.50 Bowlers Special Combo.

July 13, Tues.	7 pm	NDWB Executive Board Meeting, Camelot Inn
July 14, Wed.	1 pm	NDWB Bowlers Meeting, Camelot Inn
July 15, Thurs.		NDWB Doubles—Singles
		1st Squad — 9 am
		2nd Squad — 12 noon
July 16, Fri.	10 am	NDWB 4-Women Squad
	1 pm	Queens Qualifying Playoff
July 17, Sat.	10 am	NDWB Queens Match Games

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 12, 1976

For Tournament Information:
MRS. BETTY BRANNAN
BOX 32
GREENBRIER, ARK. 72058
TTY (501) 678-3280

For NDWB Bowling Info.
and Entry Forms:
MRS. NANCY BUCKMASTER
NDWB SECRETARY-TREASURER
ERWIN, SOUTH DAKOTA 57233
TTY (605) 847-4711

NAD Convention, Houston, Texas, July 4-11, 1976



SHAMROCK HILTON POOL—In addition to being available to guests throughout the NAD Convention week, July 4-11, 1976, the Shamrock Hilton's huge pool will be the backdrop for the Hawaiian Luau on Friday night. At the same time final competition in the Miss Deaf America Pageant is scheduled.

THE PORT OF HOUSTON AND THE TURNING BASIN—Construction on the man-made Port of Houston was begun in 1911; it was dedicated in 1914 and the first vessel sailed down the channel in 1915. The Port was paid for by matching Federal funds with private interests funds dollar for dollar. The Port is credited with changing the destiny of Houston from a moderately prospering timber and cotton center to the nation's third largest port. The Port of Houston's 1,200-foot wide turning basin, just minutes from downtown Houston and some 50 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, is the waterways round house for thousands of vessels from many lands which dock at the Port of Houston yearly. Docked at the turning basin is the SAM HOUSTON, a sleek inspection boat, which takes visitors on regularly scheduled tours of the winding ship channel, past huge industrial complexes.



Information On Optional Activities

33rd Biennial NAD Convention, Houston, Texas

July 4, 1976

7:00 a.m. - 10:00

BUS TOUR OF SAN ANTONIO AND LBJ RANCH. Includes stops at the Alamo, Paseo del Rio (Riverwalk), missions, Mexican Market and many other interesting places, and at the LBJ Ranch on the return trip. Cost: \$17.00 per person. Meals not included. Minimum number 38. Reservations accompanied by checks must be received by July 1, 1976.

July 5, 1976

10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

TOUR OF LBJ MANNED SPACE CENTER (NASA). See moon rocks, Mercury, Gemini and Apollo Spaceships. Manned Space Flight Center; space simulation and flight acceleration buildings and films. Cost: \$3.50 per person. Must have a minimum of 38 making reservations accompanied by checks for this

tour by June 28, 1976.

July 6, 1976

7:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.

BASEBALL GAME between the Houston Astros and New York Mets at world famous Astrodome. Cost: \$5.00 including admission to the Dome for reserved seats.

July 7, 1976

7:00 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.

OLD ENGLISH DINNER THEATER featuring dinner and show in a medieval tavern environment to duplicate the time of Henry VIII, 1520 A.D. Excitement, activities, surprises all evening. A hilarious two-hour spoof of Henry VIII. Interpreters to be on hand to help you have a most unusual experience! Cost: \$9.00 per person including transportation. Drinks and gratuities are extra. Reservations must be received by June

28, 1976. Limited to 310. First come, first served.

July 9, 1976

10:00 a.m. -

ASTROWORLD. 65 acres of over 100 rides and attractions, including jungle-boat, dodgen, roller coaster, Alpine sleigh. The Southwest's largest family amusement and entertainment center designed to light up the eyes of kids from 3 to 103 years of age. Cost: \$2.00 transportation plus cost of admission to Astroworld: \$7.50 for adults and \$6.50 for children 4-11. Reservations must be received by July 5, 1976.

SPECIAL NOTE: A number of supervised activities for children are being planned at no cost or at nominal cost. When registering by mail, please indicate number of children you are bringing to the convention and their ages.



The Texas Association of the Deaf
invites you to
The 33rd Biennial Convention of
The National Association of the Deaf
In Houston, Texas
July 4-11, 1976
At the Shamrock Hilton Hotel

PROGRAM

(C)—Combination Ticket; (O)—Optional

Sunday: Registration; Captioned Film; Tour of San Antonio and LBJ Ranch—All Day (O)

Monday: Registration; General Assembly; Workshops; Tour of LBJ Manned Space Center (O); Reception for Registered Members (C); Captioned Film

Tuesday: Registration; Council of Representatives; Workshops; Order of the Georges Breakfast; Baseball Game at the Astrodome in the evening (O); Captioned Film

Wednesday: All Day Western Day Outing at Rocking R Ranch (C); Captioned Film; Evening on the Town (O)

Thursday: Registration; General Assembly; Workshops; Special Lunches; Golf Tournament (O); NAD Rally Night (C); Captioned Film (Late Show)

Friday: Registration; Council of Representatives; Workshops; Astroworld (O); Hawaiian Luau (C); Miss Deaf America Pageant (C); Captioned Film

Saturday: Council of Representatives; Shopping at the Galleria (O); Grand Ball (C)

Note: Dates for some of the optional events are subject to changes



Special Pre-Registration Form

No.

Name

Address

City State Zip

Registered at Shamrock Hilton Yes___ No___ Other Hotel

Advancing Member ___ Regular Member ___ Life Member ___ Approved

Combination Ticket (includes all of the following events—^{Tickets}\$64.00 value)
Purchased before May 1, 1976 \$47.00 value)
Purchased after May 1, 1976 \$53.00 value)
Or any item may be purchased separately

Registration	\$ 3.00	NAD RALLY NIGHT	\$ 5.00
Program Book	\$ 2.00	Hawaiian Luau	\$15.00
Reception	\$ 5.00	Miss Deaf American Pageant	\$ 5.00
Western Day	\$15.00	Grand Ball	\$10.00
Western Day Transportation	\$ 3.00		
Total Received \$..... Date...../...../1976			

Send form with check to:

Carey Shaw
NAD Convention Treasurer
1944 Lexington Street
Houston, Texas

* * * * *

Shamrock Hilton Hotel
P. O. Box 2848
Houston, Texas 77001
Telephone: (713) 668-9211

Singles	\$21.00	\$23.00	\$25.00
Doubles/Twins	\$27.00	\$29.00	\$31.00

Send in reservations early for best rooms.

Note: Prices for optional tours will appear in future issues.

Important Notice: You must be a member of the National Association of the Deaf or a regular member of a Cooperating Member (state) association of the deaf.

Register early and avoid long delays.

Model Rehabilitation Plan

Topic Of Houston Workshop

As many as 2,000 representatives from the education and rehabilitation professions, deaf consumers and parents of deaf children are expected to gather in Houston, Texas, from July 4-11 for the 33rd Biennial National Association of the Deaf Convention at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel. The one-week meeting affords a unique opportunity for professionals to interact with leaders of the deaf community.

In addition to business sessions and a variety of social and cultural events, the 1976 convention offers several workshops. Of special interest to rehabilitation workers will be a two-day session scheduled for July 5 and 6, entitled "Implementing the Model State Plan for Rehabilitation of Deaf Clients." The workshop will be moderated by Dr. Jerome Schein, Director of Deafness Research and Training Center at New York University, and two of the Center's research scientists, Dr. Frank Bowe and Dr. Douglas Watson.

The program for the workshop will include the following: The Model State Plan, the Local Referral and Counseling Model, the Interpreter Coordinating Facility, as well as delivery models for Mental Health, Continuing Education and Severely Handicapped Clients. Existing models in these areas will be presented by their innovators and participants will have the opportunity to develop appropriate models for their own settings.

Deaf-Blind Workshop To Convene In Houston

The special needs and problems of deaf-blind people will be the subject of a workshop, "Awareness of Deaf-Blindness by Deaf People." To be emphasized are the attitudes of the deaf toward deaf-blind people, social problems and isolation of the deaf-blind, the goals of the National Association of the Deaf-Blind, recreation for the deaf-blind and how the National Association of the Deaf can help deaf-blind persons.

The workshop format will be varied; presentations by speakers experienced in these areas, discussion groups led by deaf-blind panelists, question-answer sessions, group sports and a selection of films will comprise the two-day program.

Representatives To 1976 Convention, Houston

Region I

CONNECTICUT: Albert Berke; Ernie Vinci, alternate.

DELAWARE:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Claude L. Stout; Stephen F. Weiner; James M. Flynn; William E. Clemons, Jr.

MAINE:

MARYLAND:

MASSACHUSETTS: Carolyn Bell; Al Sonnenstrahl, alternate.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

NEW JERSEY: Thomas Gradnaver; Philip N. Moos, alternate.

NEW YORK: Tracy A. Hurwitz; Kenneth L. Cobb; Alice Beardsley, alternate.

NORTH CAROLINA: Mrs. Inez W. Crutchfield; Hal Wright, alternate.

PENNSYLVANIA: John F. Maurer; A. Donald Roppelt, alternate.

PUERTO RICO:

RHODE ISLAND:

SOUTH CAROLINA: Rodney Saunders; W. Earl Brown; Sharon McKinney, alternate.

VERMONT:

VIRGIN ISLANDS:

VIRGINIA:

WEST VIRGINIA: Charles G. Weiner; Joe W. James, alternate.

Region II

ILLINOIS: Lawrence Forestal; Peter Seiler, alternate.

INDIANA: Steve Miller; Richard Nicolai.

IOWA: R. Dale Hovinga; Joseph B. Myklebust.

KANSAS: Kenneth L. Culver; Kenneth L. Milner, alternate.

KENTUCKY: Dr. Harvey J. Corson; Miss Virginia Ward, alternate.

MICHIGAN: Ardyce Germain; Bert Poss.

MINNESOTA: Jim D. Jones; Keith William Thompson.

MISSOURI: Raymond T. Atwood; Georgetta Graybill, alternate.

NEBRASKA:

NORTH DAKOTA:

OHIO: Harvey Katz; Mrs. Boyd D. Hume.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Ben Soukup, Jr.; Delbert Erickson.

WISCONSIN: Howard R. Busby; Rogers Crocker; Clyde Vehling, alternate.

Region III

ALABAMA: Rev. Silas Hirte; S. B. Rittenberg, alternate.

ARKANSAS: Tommy Walker.

FLORIDA: S. Rozelle McCall; Celia McNeilly, alternate.

GEORGIA: Robert D. Jones; Alvin Ed Steele; Ray Baker.

LOUISIANA: David Myers.

MISSISSIPPI: T. H. Barron; Howard Palmer, alternate.

OKLAHOMA: Wanda Hull.

TENNESSEE:

TEXAS: Gwendel D. Butler; Ralph White; Michael Moore, alternate.

Region IV

UTAH: Peter M. Green.

ALASKA:

ARIZONA: John Woods.

CALIFORNIA: Judy Tingley; Emil Ladner.

COLORADO: Ron Faucett; Fred Gustafson.

HAWAII:

IDAHO:

MONTANA: Betty Van Tighem.

NEW MEXICO: Robert Durio; Mrs. Esperanza Latimer, alternate.

NEVADA:

OREGON: Ronald Madding; Jean Teets, alternate.

UTAH:

WASHINGTON: Mrs. Gloria Schlieff; Bob Fowler.

WYOMING:

Announcements for NAD Offices

Election at Houston, 1976

For President-Elect

Ralph H. White, Austin, Texas

For Vice President

Larry Forestal, Villa Park, Illinois

For Board Member, Region One

Leon Auerbach,
West Hyattsville, Maryland

For Board Member, Region Two

Harvey Corson, Danville, Kentucky

THE ORDER OF THE GEORGES

Advancing Members who maintain their membership in the National Association of the Deaf for three consecutive years or longer are listed in the honor group called the Order of the Georges.

Advancing Members pay \$10.00 per year or \$1.00 per month and receive THE DEAF AMERICAN as a part of their membership. Combination husband-wife dues are \$15.00 per year or \$1.50 per month and also include one subscription to THE DEAF AMERICAN.

Advancing Members have contributed \$30.00 to \$99.00.

Contributing Members have contributed \$100.00 to \$249.00.

Sustaining Members have contributed \$250.00 to \$499.00.

Patrons are Advancing Members whose payments have totaled \$500.00. Benefactors are Advancing Members who have paid \$1,000.00 or more.

Included in the list are some Patrons and Benefactors whose payments entitle them to permanent listing, regardless of recent payments.

Names in boldface type indicate additions to the Order of the Georges since the last listing, advancements in rank or changes of residence.

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Rev. Brian Dwyer
Forrest C. Nickerson

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Advancing Member

Barbara Weiner

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Jones
Mr. and Mrs. John T. Wheeler,

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Vito Don Diego

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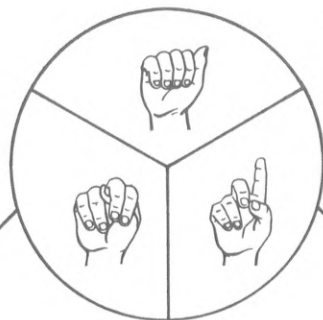
Deaf Skiers Association Bestows Five Merit Awards

The United States Deaf Skiers Association (USDSA), at its 5th Biennial National Ski Week Convention, Boyne Falls, Michigan, February, 1976, presented five USDSA Awards of Merit. These awards are given on the basis of outstanding contributions made to the sport of skiing with relation to deaf skiers in the United States. Recipients:

Thomas Hassard, Union, New Jersey.
Tammy Marcinuk, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Lyle Olsen, Bozeman, Montana.
Rochester Ski Club, Rochester, New York.

United States Ski Association, Denver, Colorado.



COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PROGRAM

Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director

Edward C. Carney, Assistant Director

Angela K. Thames, Adm. Assistant

Communicative Skills Program Appoints Assistant Director

Edward C. Carney has been appointed to the position of Assistant Director, NAD Communicative Skills Program. He assumed his new duties on May 3, 1976. Mr. Carney resumes a long-time residency in Maryland following a nearly three-year hiatus during which period he served as Director, Program for Hearing Impaired, C. S. Mott Community College, Flint, Michigan.

With the Communicative Skills Program the responsibilities of the Assistant Director will include supervision of the activities of the Sign Instructors Guidance Network (SIGN), assisting with the planning and conducting of intensive training workshops in manual communication for a variety of public and private organizations and agencies, conducting training programs for teachers of manual communication, evaluation of on-going programs, long-term in-service training programs and the like, as well as devising and disseminating information related to all areas of communicative skills for deaf persons and those who serve deaf people in professional capacities.

Mr. Carney brings to his new position an unusually broad background of experiences. In addition, to the recent work in the area of educational administration, he has served as executive director of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, as a specialist, Captioned Films for the Deaf, U. S. Office of Education, administrator of a sheltered workshop for multiply handicapped deaf adults in St. Louis and as a teacher/sports coach in two state residential schools for the deaf.

Long active in civic and athletic affairs, ECC (as he is widely known) is currently vice chairman, Handicapped Committee, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and a



Edward C. Carney, CSP Assistant Director

member of the Advisory Board of the Deafness Research and Training Center, New York University. While residing in Michigan, he served as a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee of the Michigan School for the Deaf, the Advisory Council for Michigan Vocational Rehabilitation Service and vice president of the Board of Directors for Social Services for the Hearing Impaired. He has been active in the American Athletic Association of the Deaf since its inception and in addition to other offices, served two terms as its president.

Among the honors and awards which have come to him are included the NAD's Knights of the Flying Fingers, U. S. Office of Education Superior Service Award, Certificate of Merit from the Comité Internationale Sports des Silencieux and induction (1969) into A.A.-A.D. Hall of Fame. In 1973, an abbreviated biographical sketch of ECC was included in the publication, "I Am Deaf, Too", the stories of 12 deaf Americans. He maintains active membership in the NAD, Maryland and Michigan Associations of the Deaf, Pro-

CSP Staff Involved In South Dakota Workshop

Terrence J. O'Rourke and Edward C. Carney, CSP Director and Assistant Director, respectively, traveled to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, early in May to conduct mini courses in sign language for vocational rehabilitation counselors. A four-day workshop designed to acquaint professional workers, lay persons and the public at large with deafness and the problems related to impaired hearing was planned and conducted under the auspices of the South Dakota Association of the Deaf. Attendance of staff personnel and the instructional service provided are a part of the continuing and increasing support provided by the NAD to activities of its state association members.

The Deaf Awareness workshop was planned by Benjamin Soukup, Director, SDAD Communication Service for the Deaf. Speakers from a wide variety of disciplines and agencies covered a myriad of topics ranging from educational, interpreting and rehabilitation opportunities to television programming, sports activities and social services to which deaf citizens are entitled. Local and state elected officials were present and indicated both interest in the needs of deaf citizens of all ages and a genuine desire to initiate and support activities and service programs to meet these needs. With good media coverage from both newspapers and television broadcasting stations, the consensus was that both the deaf populace and the public will derive much benefit from this successful endeavor.

O'Rourke In Legal Conference

Terrence J. O'Rourke, CSP Director, was a participant in a landmark Conference in Berkeley, California, May 26-29. This conference, sponsored by the National Center for Law and the Handicapped which is headquartered at Notre Dame University in South Bend, Indiana, dealt with the vital issues pertaining to the developing of legal advocacy systems.

Selected participants representing a broad spectrum of organizations of and for handicapped persons discussed such topics as "Achieving Change Through Legal Action," "Economic Impact of Legislation and Litigation," "Coalition vs Separatism," "Financing the Cause: Traditional and Alternative Sources of Funding" and "Political Organization and Political Moxie."

Professional Rehabilitation Workers With Adult Deaf, Gallaudet College Alumni Association Life Member, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf.

International Signs Film Cancelled

Owing to unforeseen financial difficulties, the Iranian government has withdrawn its offer to provide funding for a project designed to develop and disseminate a multi-media package based on *Gestuno*. As reported in our newsletter in the December 1975 issue of *THE DEAF AMERICAN*, *Gestuno* is an enlarged and revised book of international signs published by the British Deaf Association for the World Federation of the Deaf. It is most regrettable that this important work will not be accomplished as planned. The CSP has no plans at this time for continuing the proposed filming but will continue to seek an alternative source of financial backing.

Cheryl Boyer Resigns

It was with more than a little regret that we accepted the resignation of Cheryl Boyer who has served for several months as CSP secretary. Mrs. Boyer has been forced by court mandate to return to Pennsylvania in order to retain custody of her six-year-old foster child. We are appreciative of her contributions to and efforts in behalf of the program during her brief tenure and we wish her well in future endeavors.

O'Rourke Elected To ACCD Board

Terrence J. O'Rourke, CSP Director, was elected to a two-year term as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities (ACCD) at the second annual meeting of the organization in Washington, D. C. in April. Meeting at the Woodner Hotel, more than 75 persons with varying physical impairments and representing 25 consumer organizations deliberated for three days on matters related to equal opportunity and full citizenship for all disabled persons.

At the same meeting, Charles C. Estes, Secretary-Treasurer of the NAD and a board member of the ACCD for the past year, was elected vice president of the ACCD for a two-year term. He replaces Frederick C. Schreiber, NAD Executive Secretary, who served as vice president from the time of the first Coalition meeting in 1975.

Among the objectives and activities are promotion of the social and economic well-being and assurance of the opportunity to exercise fully the human and constitutional rights of the disabled, support of legislation at local, state and national levels which would tend to assure and/or protect such rights, fostering of class action litigation especially in the areas of architectural and transportation barriers, rehabilitation, educational opportunity and statute regulation of purveyors of health or mobility devices used by physically impaired persons.

Staff Attends Council For Exceptional Children Convention

Barbara Olmert, Supervisor of NAD Publications Division and Amy Gordon, Public Information Officer of the NAD supervised the NAD exhibit booth at the 54th Annual International Convention of the Council for Exceptional Children held in Chicago in April. Attendance at this convention exceeded 12,000 persons and while the Conrad Hilton Hotel served as headquarters, portions of the student and professional meetings spilled over into the nearby Blackstone and the Pick Congress hotels.

CSP Director Terrence J. O'Rourke also attended the convention as a participant. His especial interest centered on a session in which a distinguished panel group discussed in detail "The Use of Sign Language with Hearing Children Possessing Varying Handicap-

ping Conditions."

The presence of Mr. O'Rourke at this session generated a great deal of interest and discussion. Professionals evidenced much interest in developing materials for sign instruction programs geared to the needs and capabilities of students with such disabilities as aphasia, mental retardation and the like. Mr. O'Rourke reports that a large number of contacts were made and that he is very much interested in sharing the CSP experience and expertise in the development of a multi-media approach to this challenging new educational area.

There was widespread interest in the NAD exhibit booth and Ms. Gordon and Ms. Olmert were kept very busy answering questions for the many visitors drawn to their attractive and interesting display.

Additional Software Being Developed For See 'N' Sign

The Communicative Skills Program looks forward with anticipation to placing in circulation in the near future an additional film cassette suited for use with the "See 'N' Sign" projectors. Terrence J. O'Rourke, CSP Director, recently has completed contract negotiations with Stephen Finkin, a New York artist, for an animated film illustrating the manual alphabet.

The basic concept of this unique design will be animation which will start with a printed letter of the alphabet and evolve into the hand sign for that particular letter. Done in full color, this format will provide a clear picture or how the manual alphabet is performed and how a hand sign conceptually relates to the letter it represents.

Manual signs and letter metamorphosis parts will be used to change one letter into another so there is a continuous flow from A to Z with one image smoothly changing into the next. Usage of the metamorphic animation technique will lend harmony and rhythm to the film, as well as being an invaluable educational tool.

The contract calls for all artwork to be completed by August 1. Customarily, the film lab work requires approximately one month. In consequence, expectation is that this new cassette will be ready for distribution early this fall. It is hoped that the cassette will be used widely to introduce the manual alphabet to children in public schools.

Schreiber, O'Rourke Attend Las Cruces Revisited

On April 20-22, Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary of the NAD, and Terrence J. O'Rourke, CSP Director, were participants in a National Training Session on Rehabilitation of the Deaf. Jointly sponsored by the Rehabilitation Services Administration and the United States Office of Education, the conference was planned and conducted under the auspices of the College of Education, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Referred to by many persons as "Las Cruces Revisited" owing to the fact that a similar but smaller conference was conducted in Las Cruces in 1967, the current meeting brought together over 400 persons, representing a variety of professions, all of whom are in some manner concerned with education and/or rehabilitation of deaf people. While precise attendance statistics have not been released at the time of this writing, it is known that invitations were issued to all state directors of vocational rehabilitation, state coordinators of rehabilitation services for the deaf,

state directors of special education and members of the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf.

By all accounts it proved to be an historic follow-up to the 1967 Conference which is known to have had profound and positive effects on services to deaf persons in both educational and rehabilitation programs. The meeting had enthusiastic approval and support of the influential Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Participants listened to a number of highly relevant papers given by education and rehabilitation administrators and deaf consumers, and also had the opportunity to "cuss and discuss" pertinent issues in small group sessions. Undoubtedly, many exciting and beneficial results will come of this meeting. If nothing more, it has provided participants an opportunity to rub elbows and become acquainted with a large number of other professionals and lay persons whose common concern is a better world for deaf people.

CSP Sponsors Workshop

The Communicative Skills Program of the National Association of the Deaf is sponsoring a workshop in Chicago, June 1-4, to train teachers of manual communication courses at university training centers, rehabilitation facilities and other postsecondary programs for the deaf to use a new method and materials for teaching American Sign Language. The materials were developed by Dr. Harry Hoemann of Bowling Green State University (Ohio) and include his new text, *American Sign Language: Lexical and grammatical notes with translation exercises* and videotapes of the translation exercises which are part of the text. Dr. Hoemann, Dennis Cokely, Sign Language Specialist at the Kendall School, Bernard Bragg of the National Theater of the Deaf and Jane Wilk of the Gallaudet College Drama Department will serve on the faculty for the workshop.

The workshop is the initial step in

providing for the dissemination and evaluation of new materials for teaching manual communications expressly designed to meet the needs of training programs in the area of deafness desirous of providing a linguistically-sound approach to the teaching of American Sign Language. The method and materials, training workshops and pilot courses using this new approach will all be tested and evaluated during the coming academic year by a team of evaluation specialists from New York University's Deafness Research and Training Center and Oregon College of Education's Regional Resource Center for the Deaf.

Participants in this initial training session will be selected to teach courses as part of a pilot program under the auspices of the NAD Communicative Skills Program which is funded by a training grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Office of Human Development, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Plans Finalized For First National SIGN Workshop

The NAD convention in Houston, Texas, will be the site of the first national workshop for members of SIGN. Beginning at 9:00 a.m. on Monday, July 5, the working sessions and business meeting will continue through Tuesday, July 6, with July 7 in reserve in the event scheduled agenda items have not been completed. Sign Instructors Guidance Network (SIGN) was established by the NAD/CSP to upgrade the skills of sign language teachers.

The agenda for the workshop is given below. If you are a member of SIGN, we hope to see you in Houston. If you are an instructor of sign language courses and not yet a member of SIGN, why not join now? Use the application form in this newsletter and mail it to us soonest! Then, of course, plan to join the fun and learning experiences awaiting y'all in Houston.

SIGN Program

Monday, July 5

- 9:00 - 9:30 Opening remarks
- 9:30 - 10:30 Improvisational physical exercise
- 10:30 - 10:45 Break
- 10:45 - 12:00 Games for teaching non-

verbal communication

- 12:00 - 1:30 Lunch
- 1:30 - 2:30 Lesson planning and evaluation
- 2:30 - 2:45 Break
- 2:45 - 4:00 Materials and methods
- 4:00 - 4:10 Break
- 4:10 - 5:00 Games demonstration

Tuesday, July 6

- 9:00 - 10:00 Psychology of the adult learner
- 10:00 - 10:15 Break
- 10:15 - 12:00 Sign systems—ASL, SEE, SEE 2, Etc.
- 12:00 - 1:30 Lunch
- 1:30 - 5:00 Business meeting

Wednesday, July 7

Continued if necessary—Election of officers

Thursday, July 8

Evaluation for SIGN certification

Friday, July 9

Evaluations for SIGN certification

Announcement of officers

Possible faculty members: Jane Wilk, Bernard Bragg, Mary Beth Miller, Terrence J. O'Rourke, Willard J. Madsen, Dennis Cokely, George Johnston

D.C. Public Library Names Librarian For The Deaf

Alice Hagemeyer, a deaf staff member of the District of Columbia Public Library and the mother of a deaf child, has been appointed to the new position of Community Librarian for the Deaf. She will be responsible for developing and coordinating library services for the deaf.

In making the announcement, Dr. Hardy R. Franklin, Director of the D.C. Public Library, said that the time had come for the library to provide full-

time staff support for service to the deaf community, which includes not only people with hearing impairment, but also the parents of deaf children, those who work professionally with the deaf and others.

Ms. Hagemeyer has been employed by the library as a cataloger for the last 19 years. Two years ago she entered library school at the University of Maryland and will graduate with a master's degree in Library Science next

Tom Coleman Leaves NAHSA

Tom Coleman, executive director of the National Association for Hearing and Speech Action for the past 10 years, has resigned effective June 30, 1976, to return to consulting and freelance writing. Associate Director Ben Drew has been named acting executive director.

A former consultant in management, communications, planning, development and public relations for various medical and scientific institutions and agencies, Coleman closed down his private firm in June 1966 at the personal request of Mary E. Switzer, then Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation, HEW, to assume the leadership of NAHSA.

Coleman's previous positions include: President, Capitol Consultants, Inc; Assistant Director, Association of American Medical Colleges; Assistant to the Vice Chancellor, University of Pittsburgh Schools of the Health Professions; and Director of Communications, University of Nebraska Medical Center. During World War II he served as a pilot and special services officer for the U. S. Army Air Corps.

Throughout the years Coleman has served as a consultant to the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Gallaudet College, Washington Hospital Center, the NIH Clinical Center, NIH Division of Research Facilities and Resources, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institute of Mental Health, National Heart Institute, USPHS Communicable Disease Center, Association for Higher Education of the NEA and a variety of medical schools, hospitals and health agencies.

Originally a medical and science writer, more than 100 of Coleman's television and film scripts have been used by network and independent stations including NAHSA's "Breaking the Sound Barrier" which starred Nanette Fabray.

month. For the last several years, she has worked with other library staff members in voluntary efforts to make librarians aware of the special needs of deaf patrons and also to let the deaf community know of the free services the library can offer them. In December of last year, the library held the second Annual "Deaf Awareness Week" for the District of Columbia. At that time the D.C. Public Library published *The Deaf Awareness Handbook for Public Librarians* written by Ms. Hagemeyer. A companion booklet, *The Public Library Talks to You*, also written by Ms. Hagemeyer, was issued at the same time by Gallaudet College.



interprenews

Contributed Monthly by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

P. O. Box 1339, Washington, D.C. 20013

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After 12 years of existence, the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf reflects upon the progress of the "deaf movement" and the contributions made by organizations of the deaf. Only through understanding where we have been, where we now stand, and where we are heading will it be possible for us to be productive and provide competent leadership during the next decade of "deaf movement". This is a debt we owe to all deaf Americans who depend upon our organizations to speak for them at the national level.

Since the first stirrings of the "deaf movement" became visible, back in the 1960's, all organizations, agencies and programs serving the deaf population have been overwhelmed with requests for information, services and guidance. Furthermore, this interest in deafness came at a time when virtually no organization or agency was staffed or funded to serve the demand for vast quantities of literature, information and assistance. Realizing the urgent need of the deaf population for all services, each organization and agency made admirable and sometimes heroic attempts to serve all requirements presented or brought to its attention.

should have been greeting each other with a warm handshake, we have perhaps merely nodded in passing. Yet, in a war fought against ignorance, misunderstanding and unconcern on the part of the hearing population, we were indeed an admirable army. For the first time in all of recorded history, parents and relatives, deaf people, professionals, educators, interpreters and hearing people seeking friendship among the deaf population have joined forces to bring attention to the needs of deaf citizens.

The feeling of exhilaration and camaraderie, in knowing that we no longer needed to fight alone, gave us strength

and clearing house services as we were wont to do in the past. Where in years gone by, a deaf person might have presumed to speak for parents of deaf children, this is now impossible. The International Association of Parents of the Deaf will most certainly not sit back and permit any organization to ignore the voice of parents speaking on behalf of their deaf children.

Since the home office of the National Association of the Deaf has been located in the Washington, D.C., area the voice of the deaf is growing increasingly stronger with government agencies.

Educators in the past have had to carry much of the load in providing service and information at the local and state level as well as nationally. Now they are able to hand these responsibilities over to professionals involved in rehabilitation and other specialized services to deaf people.

Interpreting, a service which was often completely non-existent or sorely incompetent in the past, is now, through the struggling existence of the national Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf becoming a fast growing new profession.

Legal and civil rights of deaf citizens, one of the most critical of all concerns, are now benefiting from the expertise

RID Reflections On A Decade Of Deaf Movement Action

During the past decade, in spite of inadequately funded programs, grossly understaffed agencies, a shortage of experienced administrators and leaders and badly needed coordinated effort among the various organizations, tremendous and historic changes have taken place. There are many among us who have dedicated our lives to the "deaf movement." This dedication has often demanded a commitment of superhuman effort to break the barriers which have kept, and are keeping, deaf citizens from enjoying full rights of citizenship and opportunity.

We have in truth been waging a battle against ignorance, misunderstanding and unconcern regarding needs of deaf people. In skirmishes for funding, visibility and credibility, individuals as well as organizations have often been guilty of stomping on the toes of those whom they respect and admire. When we

to tackle insurmountable obstacles and led us to dream impossible dreams. Today, many of the insurmountable obstacles have been swept aside and many of the impossible dreams have come true. A small but determined and dedicated group of people began the "deaf movement" back in the 60's. Because we struggled side by side, lent of our strength to one another, were members of the same team and weren't quitters, we have come to the point in the "deaf movement" when we must muster our forces for a far greater battle to come in the days, months and years ahead.

But Praise the Lord and Hal-le-lu-lia! Where before our army numbered in the dozens, it now number in the thousands. We have been tremendously successful in grabbing the attention of the hearing world. Now, it is no longer possible for any one organization to attempt to serve the need for general information

and services of the National Center for Law and the Deaf, the Center for Administration of Justice at Wayne State University and legal workshops being conducted in various states by members of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and its chapters.

Historically the younger generation dreams its own dreams and demands its right to self determination. This is no different within the deaf community. Young deaf men and women are demanding that they be permitted to dream new dreams and set new goals. The Junior National Association of the Deaf is available to represent this segment of the deaf youth of the nation.

The religious life of deaf persons, too often in the past a responsibility forced upon schools, is now served by an increasing number of denominations. Presently, two national centers for re-

ligious workers within the deaf community are being established in Washington, D.C. It is no longer a chore to furnish information about specific religious programs for deaf citizens.

No attempt will be made to list all of the various national organizations serving deaf people. The point has been made that it is time for us as individuals and as organizations to specialize. It is time for us to state clearly our intended area of service. **It is past time for us to cling reminiscently to visions of times when we were all "experts in everything."**

What big dreams we had for the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf back in 1967. We were eager to storm the fortress of government agencies and slay the dragons of inadequate service for deaf Americans. Together, hand in hand, we stood under the umbrella of the COSD and we didn't mind the rain or the dark clouds over our path. We knew that by working together we could chase the clouds away and produce sunshine and rainbows.

Maybe we were more than a little naive. But, those were good times. Times of COSD Forums where we tackled big dragons like the DEAF MAN AND THE LAW, PERSPECTIVES IN EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, THE DEAF CHILD AND HIS FAMILY . . . yes, we were eager, strong and brave, as quotes from one of our historic documents from the past give evidence:

"We have to conquer distance and separatism and inertia. We can't afford to let people get stale or bored or trapped in the system. We must be receptive to change and to overcome deep-seated habits and institutional arrangements—forces which tend to hinder change and meaningful participation. . . . We have need of 'advocacy without arrogance, argument without hostility; concern without complacency; purpose without pretense; complexity without perplexity; urgently without panic.' If we are able to instill in each individual a need for involvement as well as a desire to adapt his talents and energies in such a way that the results are meaningful to himself and to COSD, then we may with confidence move forward toward those New Horizons for the Deaf which have brought us together at this time."

and . . .

"COSD was created to serve the interests of the deaf through the Council process. It should not be, therefore, an agency to duplicate or compete with established organizations. It can only succeed if it does either what is not being done now or what is not being done now as well as it could be done through another process. COSD must be a pooling of efforts for a common interest. And because it is a

voluntary organization those who support it must make it succeed because they want it to, and are determined that it shall . . . It must find a unique niche and it must be a useful tool for its members. It must serve the cause of the deaf. It must exist and function above the details of conflicting philosophies and techniques. It must earn the merit and the support of its members—and it must enlist the support of the many who do not understand the problems of the deaf but would join a crusade for solution if they really did understand. . . . A Council can only be as successful as its members wish and that wish must be more than wishful thinking! . . . Most of those interested in the deaf have created a mechanism for channeling and focusing their common interests to provide the voice that is needed in these days . . . But that needed voice will be heard only if you decide how to use it and then you do use it."

and . . .

"Never before have we had such an exciting and hopeful opportunity to speak with one voice and to work together—government and the voluntary organizations on behalf of this special group of at least a quarter of a million Americans. I am delighted to be with you as we pass this milestone and move forward in unity to break through the barriers of silence . . . For so many years, no one organization spoke for the deaf as a whole. The country could not look to any one group and say 'These are the people that we must turn to and count on to give us the best counseling to solve the problems of deafness.' . . . it became clear that all of our efforts could be greatly improved and speeded up if we could devise some forum, some organizational structure, which would make it easier for all of us to communicate with each other. For the government agency concerned, it was particularly important to have an authoritative group of leaders who, in turn, could pass on to their constituents the results of our consultation and the results of the work that we hoped to do together. . . . The greatest thing you could do for me is to tell me that your organization is committed with high priority to seeking, finding, and to bringing into our rehabilitative services the thousands of deaf persons who are today unknown, and who need our help . . . So, we must dream the impossible dream, fight the unbeatable foe, we must bear with unbearable sorrow, run where the brave dare not go . . . to reach the unreachable star, though you know it's impossibly high, you must live your

heart striving upward, to a far, unattainable sky."

Eight years have passed since Ed Carney¹, Peter Meek² and Mary Switzer³ shared these thoughts with us back at the ACCENT ON UNITY Forum held in Washington, D.C. During these eight years we have seen many impossible dreams come true and we have beaten some of the unbeatable foe. We have more than once had to bear the unbearable sorrow and run where the brave dare not go . . . and we have grabbed a few of the unreachable stars. But, most still twinkle there in the dark cloud of services not available to deaf citizens. Their light catches our eye daring us to renew our waning energy, tempting us to forget past bruises and misunderstandings and reminding us that anyone who desires to bring about change must make waves. When you are a boat rocker there is a chance you may be pushed overboard. But, there are those among us who can pass the word to "come on in the water is fine."

Many have been too busy to think about COSD and really give it the consideration and contemplation it deserves. Still we are aware that immediately prior to this meeting "the country could not look to any one group and say 'These are the people that we must turn to and count on to give us the best counseling to solve the problems of deafness.'"

Let us take time to admire the accomplishments of individuals as well as organizations which have weathered the storm with us during the past eight years. Let us begin a new decade of "deaf movement" activities with a firm commitment to defining the role of our organization . . . and immediately begin referring services not within our framework of expertise to those brother and sister organizations and agencies which can best serve specific needs.

Instead of the quarter of a million deaf people envisaged by Mary Switzer, we have more than two million. Instead of the 14 national organizations of the deaf in 1968 we have an ever increasing number of national organizations serving deaf people. Instead of a bright hope for government support and funding we now look back at a decade where government monies to aid and support organizations of and for the deaf have been constantly decreasing.

During the past decade we have been given an opportunity to experiment in an effort to determine organizational goals and territories. But, the time is long overdue when we as individuals and as organizations step forward and define territorial boundaries **in areas where we have proved we can perform a service.** The idea that we can stake claims upon areas we are not and have not served, with fuzzy promises to provide services in the future is unrealistic advocacy, unethical organizational prac-

tice, as well as being extremely confusing in the lives of deaf people desperate for services.

Defining roles should only be undertaken when each organization agrees to stake a claim where it has already proven its competence! When each of the areas of service are clearly defined, it will be possible to discern where service is lacking. At such a time organizations may wish to expand their areas of service to meet newly defined needs.

As an organization willing to add its song to support the united voice of the national deaf community, the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf would like to state its broad goals as being:

1. Publication of an annual directory of interpreters for the deaf.
2. Evaluation and certification of in-

terpreters.

3. Public relations activities aimed at educating individuals and agencies about the need for interpreters . . . and motivating the use of interpreters by hearing people to provide service and equal opportunity to deaf people across our nation.

4. To develop uniformity and standardization of skills among interpreters and translators for the deaf.

5. To prepare a guideline of terminology applicable to the various aspects of interpreting and translating for the deaf.

6. To provide services to support the education and training of interpreters for the deaf.

The RID stands ready to lend a hand to other organizations.



NEW NTID PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER—N. Phillip Weinbach, formerly of St. Louis, has been appointed director of public information for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID) at Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT), Rochester, N. Y. He is responsible for directing the design, development, implementation and evaluation of NTID's public information program including the alumni program and on-campus visitations.

Prior to joining NTID, Mr. Weinbach was director of communications for the St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association, the St. Louis metropolitan area's nine-county civic and economic development organization. Previously, he had served on the professional staff of Fleishman-Hillard, Inc., a major national public relations and opinion research firm based in St. Louis and earlier, he was associated with McDonnell Douglas Corp., where he handled technical communications for advanced aerospace projects.

Mr. Weinbach earned his master's degree in public relations and communications from Boston University's School of Public Communication and his bachelor's degree in journalism and English from Washington University, St. Louis. He is a member of the Public Relations Society of America (PRSA); Tau Mu Epsilon, the national honorary public relations society; and the Press Club of Metropolitan St. Louis. He has also held memberships on the Boards of Directors of the Alliance for Shaping a Safer Community and the St. Louis-Stuttgart (Germany) Sister City Committee.

The Passing Of Dr. Charles M. Jochem

The New Jersey deaf community was shocked at the passing of Dr. Charles M. Jochem, 70, on March 13 in Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, after heart surgery.

He had been superintendent at the Marie H. Katzenbach School for the Deaf for 35 years, retiring in August 1975. He came to the school in 1937 as principal of the boys vocational department; named acting superintendent two years later, and superintendent in 1940.

Besides being an elder in the Presbyterian church, he was involved in various religious activities and social clubs of the Trenton area. He contributed articles on vocational education to professional magazines, was a frequent speaker at national conventions and was a national consultant on vocational education.

Under his direction many additions were made at the Katzenbach School:

the Nursery School, the Girls and Boys Residences, the Upper Academic Building with its gymnasium and dining room, Unit One of the Lower School, plus the new five-million dollar vocational Building now under construction.

Dr. Jochem was responsible for legislation to pay the transportation of day students as well as weekend transportation of the residential students, New Jersey becoming the first school in America to provide such benefits. Through his efforts, the Katzenbach School became one of the top schools vocationally.

A memorial service was held at the Katzenbach School on March 18. The Reverend C. R. Gerhold officiated. Other clergy taking part were Msgr. Bernard DeCoste and The Reverend John VanSant, chaplains at the school. A student choir sang, under the direction of Miss Betty Stewart. Eulogy was given by John Dolan, speaking for the alumni; Miss Debbie Ennis, speaking for the students; Senator Alfred N. Beadleston, a friend of both the school and Dr. Jochem, in behalf of the state.

His dream of seeing The All Faith Chapel built he did not live to see, however, a board of trustees was set up before he passed away. The Chapel will be built in the near future.

Funeral services for Dr. Jochem were conducted March 17 by the Reverend David Wiseman, Dr. Jochem's pastor, and the Reverend Croft M. Pentz, chaplain at the school, and pastor of the Calvary Chapel of the Deaf.



Dr. Charles M. Jochem
1906-1976

Future NAD Conventions

1976—Houston, Texas
1978—Rochester, N. Y.
1980—Cincinnati, Ohio

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The Deaf American

Schools for the deaf, colleges and club athletic schedules and results are needed for THE DEAF AMERICAN's "Hotline Sports" section. Send such material to Mr. Charley Whisman, DA Hotline Sports Editor, 4316 North Carrollton Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.

Prep Wrestling

Wisconsin 33, Minnesota 30
Riverside 31, Berkeley 17
Indiana 45, Wisconsin 23

Prep Basketball

Rhode Island 58, American 55
Rhode Island 65, American 44
Austine 59, American 45
Model School 58, West Virginia 47
West Virginia 58, Maryland 52
Model School 72, West Virginia 49
Minnesota 61, South Dakota 50
Penn. Oral 81, Rochester 61
Rhode Island 102, Rochester 86

Girls Prep Basketball

American 34, Fanwood 15
Rhode Island 20, Rochester 16
Rochester 37, Delaware 9

Deaf Club Basketball

Lexington 51, Dayton 40
Ky. Alumni 47, Dayton 40
Ky. Alumni 72, Louisville 34
Indianapolis 84, Lexington 55

Gallaudet College Volleyball

Season record and tournament play:
won 10, lost 2 and tied 2.

First place in the Potomac Intercollegiate Conference Tournament for the third (3rd) consecutive year.

Gallaudet volleyball players on the PIC All-Star Team:

Lanny Mebust, senior, Minnesota
Jeffrey Dichter, senior, California
Robert Cundy, senior, Canada
David Elliott, sophomore, California
The PIC tournament's Most Valuable Player award was won by Robert Cundy, Gallaudet.

Gallaudet College Football

Coach: Paul Smiley, Assistant coaches: Bill Ambrose, Richard Smrz, Tom Amos, Donald Parker, Wallace Cash, Roy Collins, Kenneth Van Dyke.

Student assistants: Timothy Smith, sophomore, Ohio; Dan Fitzpatrick, sophomore, Illinois; Bob Woodward, junior, Washington, D.C.

Sports Calendar

June 11-12: AAAD—WGD Wrestling Tryouts at Tuscon, Arizona.

June 12: 14th Annual MWAD Softball Tournament, at Washington, D.C.

June 12: First Annual Individual Tennis Tournament, Teaneck, New Jersey.

June 16-19: AAAD—WGD Track and Field Tryouts, Washington, D.C.

June 25-26: AAAD-WGD Tennis Tryouts, St. Augustine, Florida.

July 10-11: AAAD—WGD Swimming Tryouts, Birmingham, Michigan.

July 12-17: World's Deaf Bowling Tournament, Little Rock, Arkansas.

July 17: 10th Annual Ohio Deaf Golf Tournament, Canton, Ohio.

HOTLINE SPORTS

July 30-31: AAAD—WGD Volleyball Tryouts, Dallas, Texas.

August 19-21: Southwest Softball Tournament, Austin, Texas.

September 3-6: Southeast Softball Tournament, Miami, Florida.

September 3-6: Midwest Softball Tournament, Kansas City, Missouri.

September 3-6: Central Softball Tournament, Akron, Ohio.

September 16-19: AAAD National Softball Tournament, Detroit, Michigan.

Invitational Track Meet

Indiana 71, Tennessee 62, Kentucky 34

High Hurdles: Bower, Ind; Richards, Ind; Cromwell, Tenn; Booth, Ky. — :16.4

100 yd. Dash: Hodges, Ky; Carney, Tenn; Stinnett, Tenn; Hare, Ind. — :10.6

Mile Run: Bradford, Tenn; Bastian, Ky; Alsobrook, Tenn; Fletchek, Ky. — 5:02.3

440 yd. Dash: Hollcraft, Ind; Lanham, Ky; Callahan, Tenn; Nash, Ind. — :58.2

880 yd. Run: Hodges, Ky; Bradford, Tenn; DeMarco, Ky; Nading, Ind. — 2:09

220 yd. Dash: Carney, Tenn; Stinnett, Tenn; Hare, Ind; Baumgardner, Ind. — :24.4

180 yd. L. H.: Bower, Ind; Richards Ind; Cromwell, Tenn; Gay, Ky. — :22.7

2 Mile Run: Stodghill, Ind; Baggett, Tenn; Garoutle, Tenn; Du Bru, Ky. — 11:56.9

Shot Put: Cox, Tenn; Stinnett, Tenn; Rickett, Ky; Mann, Ky. — 39' 1-1/2"

Discus: Callahan, Tenn; Prough, Ind; Bompres, Tenn; Rickett, Ky. — 100' 9"

High Jump: Hoover, Ind; Brake, Ind; Carney, Ky; Mitchell, Ky. — 5' 7"

Long Jump: Phillip, Tenn; Baumgardner, Ind; Hodges, Ky; Prough, Ind. — 18' 7"

ner, Ind; Hodges, Ky; Prough, Ind. — 18' 7"

Pole Vault: Richards, Ind; Kriesel, Ind. — 9' 6"

Triple Jump: Bower, Ind; Castleberry, Ind; Gay, Ky; Mann, Ky. — 35' 2"

Mile Relay: Indiana (Pantojo, Nash, Hollcraft, and Baumgardner); Tenn. — 3:59.9

Half-Mile Relay: Tennessee; Indiana; Kentucky — 1:39.6

Tennessee Girls Show Us How!

Tennessee 94, Kentucky 41, Indiana 18
440 yd. Relay: Tennessee; Kentucky, Indiana — :54.4

60 yd. Hurdles: Swafford, Tenn.; Wix, Tenn.; Metz, Ind.; DeMarco, Ky. — :10.0

100 yd. Dash: Fowler, Tenn.; Moton, Tenn.; Mayes, Ky; Hamer, Ind. — :11.8

Mile Run: Trotter, Tenn.; Goode, Ky.; Braun, Ind.; Hornbeck, Ky. — 6:23.9

440 yd. Dash: Foxx, Tenn.; Allen, Ind.; Epperhart, Tenn.; Gordon, Ind. — 1:06.2

880 yd. Relay: Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana — 1:57

110 yd. Low Hurdles: Metz, Ind.; Swafford, Tenn.; Wix, Tenn.; DeMarco, Ky. — :19.7

880 yd. Medley Relay: Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana — 2:54.5

880 yd. Run: Harris, Tenn.; Goode, Ky.; Rhea, Tenn.; Hornbeck, Ky. — 2:54.5

220 yd. Dash: Fowler, Tenn.; Taylor, Tenn.; Mayes, Ky.; Hamer, Ind. — :26.8

Mile Relay: Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana — 4:59.2

Long Jump: Fowler, Tenn.; Stewart, Tenn.; Olson, Ky.; Mitchell, Ky. — 17' 3"

High Jump: Taylor, Tenn.; Moton, Tenn.; Hamilton, Ky.; Hayes, Ind. — 4' 6"

Shot Put: Underwood, Tenn.; Grubb, Ky.; Baber, Ind.; Sheffield, Ky. — 32' 10-1/2"

Discus: Underwood, Tenn.; Sheffield, Ky.; Wormsley, Tenn.; Vaughn, Ky. — 89' 9-1/4"

Record Number Of Handicapped Served By Easter Seal Program

More than 353,000 handicapped children and adults received rehabilitation services from the nation's Easter Seal societies in 1975, setting an all-time record.

According to the 1975 Annual Report of the National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 353,360 handicapped children and adults received direct treatment services, up 34 percent over 1974. An additional 132,319 persons served included family members receiving such services as counselling and referrals and others receiving preventive care.

"Again in fiscal 1975," said Edward J. Drake, National Easter Seal Society president for 1975, "76 percent of each dollar spent by the Easter Seal Society was used for direct services and programs to help the handicapped—truly an outstanding record."

Easter Seals also continued to expand its advocate role for the handicapped in

such areas as environment, housing, education, employment, legislation and transportation. In housing, for example, the National Easter Seal Society has been actively participating in development of standards for accessibility in public housing with the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the American National Standards Institute.

Easter Seal societies in the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia spent a combined total of \$61,937, 526 on program and supporting services during 1974, the latest year for which nationwide figures are available. This represents an increase of more than \$9 million over fiscal 1973.

The National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults is the oldest and largest voluntary health agency in the nation serving the needs of the handicapped.

SPORTING AROUND

With ART KRUGER
SPORTS EDITOR

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Tuttle Signs In With Hall Of Fame

Marvin Tuttle wears full beard now, but he still looks fit enough to go out and average 23.6 points he did against high school competition in the late 1940s.

Marv Tuttle was born deaf. He never heard a referee's whistle nor could he bark back at one for whistling him for a foul. But he became an all-stater at the Iowa School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs, and, Saturday, March 20, 1976, was one of eight inductees into the Iowa High School Athletic Association's Basketball Hall of Fame. He was extremely humble about the honor.

There are seven children in the Tuttle family. They all serve as their mother's and father's voice and ears. Marv's wife, Patricia, also is deaf. All of the children except son Pat were in attendance when their father received his Hall of Fame plaque during the halftime of the final game of Iowa State Class AAA High School Basketball Tournament in front of 14,815 fans at Veteran Memorial Auditorium in Des Moines. The game was televised statewide and into parts of Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri. Bill Courter, attorney (son of deaf parents) and also adviser to the Iowa Boys Basketball Commission, interpreted for Marv Tuttle during the award ceremony. Pat, a Drake University linebacker, just took a new job, and he couldn't get off to see his father honored.

"I don't deserve this honor." Marv said. "It should be shared with the rest

of my teammates. I never expected such a thing to happen."

Tuttle, who has raised his family in the Saydel school district, was one of the best athletes ever to go through Iowa School for the Deaf. He was a first team all-state selection as a senior and made the third unit as a sophomore. His 23.6 scoring average in his final year was unmatched in the state.

He also captured two state shot put titles and at one time held the Drake Relays football throw record at 244 feet.

In the days when defense prevailed, Tuttle was scoring 40 points in games. He rang up 32 in a contest against Ames High and riddled Dowling High of Des Moines for 30.

Tuttle claimed he wouldn't be getting an award if it weren't for his height. He was the tallest guy around at 6 feet 3 inches, and he developed a hook shot. His biggest asset was his hook, and everybody hated him for it.

Tuttle has tried to coax his three oldest sons into wrestling, but all turned to basketball. "How could we not," said Marv, Jr., after looking at his dad's scrapbook. "Look at what he accomplished. We're all trying to follow in his footsteps."

Tuttle continued to be humble about himself, and said he didn't think he was that good. He related that there were some funny experiences on the basketball court. "One time, a ref gave me a technical foul for some reason and a guy in the stands yelled, 'Hey,

that guy can't hear.' The official said, 'Oh,' and forgot all about the call.

"Another time, a Manning cheerleader kept yelling and making faces at me. So I just started to make faces back. The people in Manning were shocked that deaf people could play basketball."

Tuttle said he never had any outstanding problems in the game. "When the other players stopped, I stopped. I only paid attention to what was happening on the floor."

Patricia was more excited about all of this honor than Marv was. The breadwinner of the Tuttle family said it has been 15 years since he shot baskets, and likes to watch the kids play now. Seeing things is very important to him.

Well, for Marv, Jr., Pat, Eric, Dolly, Maureen, Cathy and Mike Tuttle, the sight of their mother and father making their entrance into the auditorium that Saturday night was an unforgettable experience. "I've been waiting for this for a long time," said Marv, Jr.

Tuttle now moves alongside Sam Long, now a Des Moines school administrator, in the Hall of Fame. They were members of the same all-state team.

There is only one regret about the induction for Tuttle. His high school coach will never know of the honor. Nate Lahn, also deaf, passed away just two weeks ago before the honor night at age of 76. Lahn was aware, though, that his prize pupil helped the Des Moines Silents become the first club to win successive America Athletic Association of the Deaf national basketball championships in 1951-52.

Los Angeles Repeats As AAAD Champs

We think we have been very successful in coordinating five different WGD tryout meets in five different cities to get the best USA teams in history. It looks like we will have GREAT meets at Tucson, Arizona, Washington, D. C., St. Augustine, Florida, Birmingham, Michigan and Dallas, Texas. At this writing we have over 600 entrants in five sports for the tryouts.

And since we are very busy getting everything ready for the tryouts this summer, Barry Strassler was generous enough to supply the following account of the recent 32nd annual AAAD Basketball Tournament held at Washington, D. C. April 1-3, 1976:

Defending champs Los Angeles outlasted Carolinas, 67-57, to win the 32nd edition of the American Athletic Associa-

tion of the Deaf tournament on April 3, 1976, at the Ft. Myer Gymnasium, Washington, D. C.

This championship is the eighth in the club's history, and its seventh in the past 11 seasons. For the Carolinas, and Leon Grant in particular, it was a bitter pill to swallow. Grant, the aging 6' 8" superstar whose dominance in AAAD ball gave Los Angeles five straight titles from 1966 to 1970, was on a runnerup squad for the first time. Since leaving Los Angeles to return to his home state, Grant's career has had its up and downs. In 1971, Carolinas won the SE-AAAD but lost out in the AAAD preliminaries. In 1972, he led Carolinas to the AAAD title. But in 1973 and 1974, Carolinas suffered the ignominy of being eliminated in SEAAD play, and

in 1975, he had to sit out a season of suspension. Thus 1976 was the season Grant vowed to make amends only to have his old club, Los Angeles, thwart him.

The Los Angeles-Carolinas finale was a matter of matching the victors' deep bench strength against the losers' sparkling troika of Grant, Ron Smith and Jerome Brown. In the long run, it was the bench that prevailed.

Stopping Grant was a task Los Angeles coach Benny Maucere found exasperating. He had to use three centers to stop Grant; the first was Wayne Miller, who collected three quick fouls; and then Mark Dow who then got into foul trouble, too; then last Jean Barber, who would have been a starter on all AAAD clubs. Carolinas coach Marvin

Tuttle held in rein his team's fast geared attack to play slowdown ball to lure the Angelos into fouling Grant. This strategy worked of sorts as Carolinas was always within catching distance.

It was 35-29 Los Angeles at the half. But the Angelos got into foul problems; Craig Healey and Miller fouled out, with four fouls each on Don Lyons, Mark Dow and Ernie Epps. Maucere had to shuttle players in and out of the game to keep ahead of Carolinas.

Ultimately it was Carolinas' catch up ball that cost them the game. Grant, Smith, Brown and James Shell fouled out one by one in hopes of having Los Angeles miss their one-and-one foul shots. The crushing blow occurred with about 30 second remaining when rarely-used substitute Marty Blakely entered

the game to replace one of the fouled out players. He neglected to report to the official scorer, and this resulted in a technical foul. Ernie Epps hit three foul shots to put the game out of reach, and Ron Stern's two foul shots with three seconds remaining put the icing on the cake.

Scoring: Los Angeles—Healey 5-0-10, Lyons 12-2-26, Dow 0-4-4, Epps 6-3-15, Stern 2-6-10, Miller 0-0-0, Sandoval 0-0-0, Barber 0-0-0. Team 25-17-67.

Carolinas—Grant 6-10-22, Smith 8-0-16, Brown 7-1-15, Moss 0-0-0, Shell 1-0-2, Foster 0-0-0, Taylor 0-2-2, Buchanan 0-0-0, Blakely 0-0-0, Perry 0-0-0. Team 22-13-57.

Half-time: Los Angeles 35, Carolinas 29.

Another Viewpoint . . .

NAD President - Elect Provisions

By Dr. ROBERT G. SANDERSON

From time to time I have heard of a movement to change the term of the National Association of the Deaf president back to the old four-year stint and eliminate the president-elect position. The rationale proposed is "that the president cannot get anything going in two years," and that "as soon as he takes office he becomes a lame duck." Perhaps the points thus made would have validity if the president were responsible for the operation of the Home Office and an extensive program with clearly defined goals and objectives. However, the executive secretary and the staff of the Home Office now perform the actual day-to-day operations and carry out the directives of the executive board, thus relieving the president of multitudinous details.

It seems to me that the purpose and intent of the two-year term as president-elect is to give the future president solid background of experience, training, and plenty of time in which to develop his program goals and objectives when he is not under the stress and time constrictions of the presidency itself. This two-year period also gives him time to look at many of the upcoming state leaders and select from among them the people he thinks would be a good team to carry out committee assignments, and to contact them, ascertain their availability and willingness to serve. This is a time-consuming process, often taking six months to a year—and it is too important to put off until the first month or so after a person becomes president. To let this valuable time slip away and then later claim insufficient time to get going is to admit inefficiency. After two years of preparation, he should be able to move decisively put his programs into effect.

It should be obvious that the president-elect and the president are a team—or

should be—working together to further the objectives of the NAD. Together they should examine the program, the committees, find what works and what does not, who works and who does not, and develop a strong, enthusiastic team that may continue through several administrations, and provide for a steady supply of new blood.

Seldom considered is what I believe to be an important consideration in volunteer service in the NAD or any community organization: The feelings of the employer. In my personal experience, the employer is willing to go just so far with community service, be it the Red Cross, the Community Fund, the Boy Scouts, or the NAD, in terms of time. He will consider it an honor to have one of his employees elected to a position of importance at the local or national level, and will make time available to a **reasonable extent**. The appointment reflects honor on the employer, identifying his employee as someone to be proud of, someone of note; and the employer takes his bows, too, as being enlightened and supportive of a worthy cause . . . **up to a point**. One year of service is nominal in many organizations—the National Jaycees, the National Rehabilitation Association and so on. Two years is not so general, and four years is even less favored.

Again, in my own case, after two years as president of the NAD my employer

Stout Again Heads Gallaudet SBG

Claude L. Stout, a sophomore from North Carolina at Gallaudet College, was re-elected president of the Student Body Government for the 1976-77 academic year. His re-election marks the first time a person has been elected president for two terms.

During his freshman year, Stout was

'The Touch'

(Continued From Page 24)

self deaf and blind. Currently a deaf-blind program coordinator for Gallaudet College, Mr. Roehrig has had no previous experience on the stage. His performance in "The Touch" is considered by many to be a masterpiece in the use of American Sign Language. His doting mother is portrayed by Ruth Ann Sussman, formerly of New York City. Ms. Sussman, a counselor at the Model Secondary School for the Deaf in Washington, D.C., brings considerable theatrical experience to the role, having directed two plays in New York.

Portraying the role of the girl is Kathy Schumacher, also a newcomer to the stage, of Wheaton, Maryland. The readers for the Texas production are Paul Walla, producer of numerous plays and musicals in Rochester, New York; Fern Reisinger of Gallaudet College and Janet Bangs, wife of Don Bangs.

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*1972 and 1974 Distinguished Achievement Award, Educational Press Association

began asking me "When does your term end?" Administrative leave began to get tougher to get, and finally I had to use vacation time. Since then, in accepting other assignments I have had to use my personal vacation time in all but those directly job-related. Hence, I would think that others in professional positions might face the same situation, and those in production jobs where time off is lost money for the company might have an even rougher time.

Finally, I believe that the president-elect system and two-year terms give more people an opportunity to get involved in the NAD. There is not quite so long a wait as there would be with four-year terms.

actively involved in the Student Body Government as a student assembly representative and student assembly speaker. During his preparatory year he was voted president of his class. He was the first freshman ever to be elected SBG president in the 28-year history of that organization at Gallaudet College.



prwad Newsletter

Published by the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf

Dear Perwadder and Interested Parties:

The publication of the PRWAD *Newsletter* in the *Deaf American* this issue is an effort at mutual exploration by the PRWAD and the NAD to determine whether regular publications would be mutually beneficial. We recognize that there may be positives and negatives and that some people will like the idea while others will not. We ask readers, regardless of organizational membership, to take a moment to write a line or two to the President of PRWAD stating whether you like it and why (especially why). Please send your comments to:

Glenn T. Lloyd
16 River Road
Suffern, New York 10901

By now, the word is pretty much around that the Biennial Conference of PRWAD will be the week of July 12 (following the NAD Convention) in Salt Lake City, Utah. All members, friends, and curious others are hereby cordially invited to attend. Program Chairman Bob Sanderson has planned an excellent program and guarantees there will be plenty of interest for all.

We are beginning to show some fruits of our labors in various areas. The second chapter, Metropolitan D.C., was formally established on February 13, 1976 (we certainly are not superstitious) and chapters in Virginia and Texas are very nearly a reality. In the meantime, the Committee on Chapter Development has nearly completed its task of putting together a kit to assist in chapter development. If you wish to be involved in helping develop a chapter in your area (chapters are not restricted to state level), contact the home office.

Section development is continuing with good potential for the realization of sections for psychologists, secretaries, SCD's, students, and others. Again, if you think you want to get in on the action of section development in this or other specialties, contact the home office.

We have nothing to report, at this time, so far as the possibilities of the unification of organizations as urged by the NAD. Mainly, this is because of timing. (I am writing this letter before you have received, most likely, my previous letter). Again, let me state that the Board is in agreement with the NAD on this, but we must have reaction and feedback from the membership on the NAD proposal. Let me hear from you.

Happy St. Patrick's Day, St. Joseph's Day, Passover, Easter, or whatever special day you may be celebrating shortly.

Sincerely,

Glenn T. Lloyd, Ed. D.
President

P.S. The *JRD* would welcome more submissions for publication consideration. The quality seems to be pretty good, but more articles are needed to stimulate all of our thinking.

Dear PRWAD Member:

Those of you who receive the *Deaf American* will have had a chance to read the "Open Letter to Officers of PRWAD and RID" on page 29 of the January issue. What did not appear was another Open Letter to Officers of PRWAD and RID to which the published letter was appended. In order to provide every PRWAD member with the complete picture, we are publishing both letters and earnestly soliciting input from you.

Before you read them, I would like to bring you up to date, also, on the action we have taken in response to the letters. First, I prepared and distributed a memorandum to the Board (dated December 5, 1975) within a few days of receipt of the letter from the NAD. I asked each to

respond to each of the following questions (responses included):

1. Accept the concept as set forth in NAD Open Letter?
Yes (8) No (0)
2. Wish to take action on implementing the proposed course of action?
Yes (8) No (0)
3. Agree to the President, Executive Secretary, and another Board Member to represent PRWAD?
Yes (8) No (0)

Following the receipt of the responses, as indicated above, I talked with the President of RID to discuss the Open Letters, my memorandum, and the responses to the memorandum. I also followed the conversation with a letter to the President of RID which, basically, reiterated the major points of our discussion. We now wish to hear our overall membership's views and are awaiting (anticipating) further discussions with RID.

Finally, I have written an "Open Letter" response to the NAD requesting its publication in the *Deaf American* or the recently instituted *Newsletter*, whichever is felt to be quickest and would send the greater number of interested persons.

Sincerely,

Glenn T. Lloyd, Ed. D.
President

Open Letter to the NAD

As President of the PRWAD and in response to the "Open Letter to Officers of PRWAD and RID" the following action was instituted. under the date of December 5, 1975, I sent a memorandum to the Board Members of PRWAD requesting responses to the "Open Letter." The

[Continued on Page 2, Column 1.]

response was unanimously in favor of the concept of reorganization of PRWAD and RID into a new organization and in favor of taking action toward implementation. Further, while feedback may have been minimal, the open letter was not received by myself until the first week of December. It took some little while to get the responses back from the Board Members (8 of 9 ultimately responded) and it was not until toward the end of January that I was in a position to be in touch with the RID President. Suffice it to say that we have discussed the letter, my memo to the PRWAD Board, and the PRWAD Board responses (unanimously favorable). I fully anticipate further discussion.

Basically, I believe (and I now intend to solicit response from the entire PRWAD membership), that the NAD has acted quite properly in stating its position with regard to organizational proliferation. In my estimation, we exist as organizations because of our concern over appropriate services for the deaf population. As you point out, we may be far more effective at every level under an organizational structure which is comprehensive and which has diversity *within* itself.

Glenn T. Lloyd, PRWAD President

PRWAD Initiates Counselor Certification

One of the aims of PRWAD is to recognize and further the profession of counseling with the deaf population. A test leading to certification is now being developed for those who wish to be certified by PRWAD as counselors serving the deaf population.

Prior to initiating the testing program, interested parties who possess a degree, and who are members of PRWAD, are eligible to be "grandfathered in" and may be certified and receive a one year (12 months from date of issuance) contingency certificate. However, to receive the one-year contingency certification and the "grandfather" privileges, the application form and fee must be received in the home office of PRWAD by May 31, 1976.

Once the certification test is completed, those who were grandfathered in will take the test to help develop the cutting-scores

and to suggest refinements in the test itself. Those who wait until after May 31, 1976, to apply for certification will be required to pass the test before receiving their certificate.

Persons eligible for the one-year contingency certification are those who have at least a bachelor's degree, at least one year's employment in a professional position serving the deaf population, and who are currently members of PRWAD.

After the grandfather period ends (May 31, 1976), additional criteria such as communication skills may be added. It is also possible that certification may be available for non-members, but at a much higher fee. Such considerations as these are now being studied. The ideas and opinions of the membership are encouraged.

The cost for one-year contingency certification under the grandfather clause is available to members at an unbelievably low cost of \$10.00. But, your application form and fee must be received in the home office by May 31, 1976. So, apply now!

One additional item. The one-year contingency certificates will be numbered consecutively, e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. The professional certificates which shall be awarded upon the expiration of the contingency certificates will also be numbered consecutively. That means that those "coveted" low numbered certificates will go to those who are the first to apply. Complete the form, make out the check, and mail it now.

TO: PRWAD
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Md. 20910

Yes, I want to be among the first to apply for the one-year contingency certificate. Enclosed is my \$10.00 application fee.

NAME _____ DATE _____

ADDRESS _____

HIGHEST DEGREE _____

FROM _____

I AM EMPLOYED BY _____

MY JOB TITLE IS _____

New Members

Rita Dominique	Tennessee
Janice T. Bassett	Tennessee
Judith S. Dick	S. Carolina
Charlotte Coffield	Maryland
Caryln A. Wolfgram	Wisconsin
Jerry Knaus	Ohio
Gateway Tech. Inst.	Wisconsin
Mary Townsend	New York
Rich Goldstein (S)	New York
Larry Arthur	Illinois
Dianne B. Smith	Maryland
Philip E. Watson	Colorado
Sandra K. Lund (S)	Indiana
B.J. Cook (S)	Florida
Frank D. Puckett	Virginia
Glenda Feder	Texas
Greg G. Kushner	Pennsylvania
Russell Scabbo	Texas
James M. Searls (S)	D.C.
Steve Barret	Texas
Sondra L. Dastoli	Ohio
Cecil Bennett	Ohio
Nat'l Catholic Office for the Deaf	D.C.
Caroline Mitchell	Texas
John M. Robertson	Texas
Larry Evans	Texas
Wm. J. Flynn	Texas
Susanne Kos	Texas
Elaine Woody	Colorado
Marita M. Danek (S)	Maryland
Janice S. Kaplan (S)	Ohio
Barry Johnson	Texas
Mary Ellen Tracy	New York
Judy C. Egelston	New York
Ruth E. Frig	Illinois

PRWAD NEWSLETTER

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Ralph H. White	Board Member
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Melanie Harms	Board Member
Glenn T. Lloyd	Journal Editor
Frank G. Bowe	Journal Editor

Don't Forget Us!!

Please don't forget us when you *move*! A simple change of address card from your post office will provide the information necessary for us to continue sending you your materials.

Appointment to Advisory Council

Announcement has recently been made by Dr. John Porter, Director of Michigan's Department of Education, of the appointment of Edward Carney, Flint, to the Michigan Vocational Rehabilitation Service's Advisory Council.

In making the announcement, Dr. Porter stated that Michigan was indeed fortunate to have the services of Mr. Carney available. He noted that Mr. Carney is the first deaf man to serve on the VRS Advisory Council in recent years. According to Dr. Porter, Mr. Carney will greatly assist the agency in enhancing its awareness of service needs of the deaf population. His input regards policy decisions and the effect of those decisions on the state's deaf population will benefit the work of this agency.

Mr. Carney currently is director of the special program for hearing impaired at Mott Community College, Flint. In the past he has held positions with the National Council, C.O.S.D., U.S. Office of Education, Jewish Vocational Services, St. Louis, Florida School for the Deaf and Arkansas School for the Deaf.

Commission for the Deaf

Currently there is a movement afoot in Michigan to expand and improve services to deaf people. The movement is spearheaded by a group called "Concerned Citizens for the Establishment of a Michigan Commission for the Deaf." This group has met on several occasions. At the most recent session, the group was assured by Senator Patrick H. McCollough that the Legislative Service Bureau would draft a bill to be introduced in the Michigan Legislature. A proposed draft had been developed by the Concerned Citizens group. This draft was passed on to Senator McCollough. He has instructed the Legislative Service Bureau to include the goals stated by the group in the new legislation.

The proposed Commission will be composed of 12 members to be appointed by the Governor. These members will represent state agency service providers, educational programs, the medical community, and the deaf population of Michigan. The commission shall appoint

an Executive Director who in turn will appoint additional staff as budget and workload require.

Prime functions of the proposed Commission are as follows:

1. Serve as a bureau of information to the deaf, to state agencies and institutions providing services to the deaf, local agencies of government, and other public or private community agencies and programs.
2. Inform the deaf citizens of the state of the availability of services available from the Commission and other such services available to the deaf in all levels of government.
3. Establish a framework for consultation and cooperation among state agencies and institutions represented on the Commission.
4. Continuously examine the handicapping problems of the deaf of all ages and make recommendations with respect to these agencies and others as may be deemed necessary and proper.
5. Prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature annual reports of its findings and recommendations.
6. Work closely with all public or privately funded programs which provide developmental, educational, financial, preventative, protective, placement, recreational, rehabilitative, and remedial medical services to deaf persons.

Understanding: A Series on Communication with Deaf People

Understanding: A Series on Communication with Deaf People made its debut last year with publication of "A Look at American Sign Language." The second booklet in the series, "A Look at Fingerspelling," is now available. Like its companion, it deals with a single aspect of visible communication. The focus in this booklet is fingerspelling—what it is, how to learn the skill, its current usage around the world, and its history. Numerous manual alphabet charts illustrate the text.

Copies are available at fifteen cents each from Public Service Programs, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002

National Catholic Office for the Deaf Established in Wash.

A national office to provide pastoral service for the hearing impaired and all who are involved in religious work with the hearing handicapped has been established at Trinity College near Catholic University in Washington, D.C. Father David Walsh, veteran missionary to the Catholic deaf in North America, has been elected Executive Director. Board members are: Rev. Rudy Gawlik of Washington, D.C., Sister Mary Kraemer of Minneapolis, Mrs. Frances Preston of Joliet, Nancy Huber of Chicago, Raymond DuCharme of Delavan, Wisconsin, Rev. Robert Bek of Houston and a still to be chosen member representing the International Catholic Deaf Association.

The goals of the NCOD are to develop materials for teaching religion to the deaf, to create visual liturgies adapted to the needs of the hearing impaired, to organize training programs for religion teachers of the deaf, to provide a center to serve as a clearing house for the Catholic Church's work in this field. It is also expected that such an office will not only coordinate the present programs for the Catholic deaf in the United States but will encourage the establishment of new programs especially in areas where at present the Church lacks such programs. One of the office's principal responsibilities will be to serve as an information center for pastors, parents, those persons, including deaf persons themselves, who are active in religious work with the hearing impaired.

The NCOD is a service, not a membership, organization. There are no officers or dues. Policy is determined by the Board of Directors.

Those immediately served by the NCOD: Catholic schools for the deaf, Catholic Sunday school or religion programs for the students attending state or private residential or day schools for the deaf, the International Catholic Deaf Association and all religious organization for the Catholic deaf. Several years ago the Catholic pastors of the deaf in the U.S. voted to establish such an office. Funds

[Continued on Page 4, Column 1.]

have been provided by the Loyal Christian Benefit Association of Erie, Pennsylvania.

It is the objective of the NCOD to become part of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops/the United States Catholic Conference, to insure continuity in the Church's work with the deaf at the national level.

Rev. David Walsh, Executive Director
National Catholic Office for the Deaf
Trinity College
Washington, D.C. 20017

ACT Announces Awards for Achievements in Children's Television

The fourth annual "Achievement in Children's Television" awards have been announced by Action for Children's Television (ACT), the national organization working to encourage diversity and reduce commercialism on television programs for children.

The awards for 1975 were presented by Peggy Charren, ACT President, to 13 broadcasters who have made "a significant contribution towards upgrading children's television" during a formal ceremony in Boston on January 28.

On hand to accept the honors were representatives from the networks, station groups, and local stations across the country, in addition to performers and producers associated with the cited shows.

In announcing the awards, Peggy Charren noted that "the ACT award-winners have made valuable contributions to the enrichment of television programming directed to young people. We hope that this recognition of their achievements will not only encourage other creative producers to develop a diverse range of programming possibilities for youngsters, but will also let parents know that there are some fine alternatives to standard programming fare for children."

ACT awards were given to:

CBS-TV, for "The CBS Children's Film Festival," a weekly program which presents a diverse sampling of outstanding international films for children;

CBS-TV News, for "Marshall Efron's Illustrated, Simplified and Painless Sun-

day School," a creative introduction to Biblical stories;

Children's Television Workshop, for "The Electric Company," a daily program which presents a positive image of women and racial minorities;

Robert Keeshan Associates, producers of "Captain Kangaroo," for including original, popular, and classical music selected to delight a preschool audience;

KLRN-TV, Austin, Texas, for "Carascolendas," a bilingual program designed to encourage bicultural awareness and enhance the sense of self-worth among English- and Spanish-speaking children;

NBC-TV, for "GO-USA," a series of historical dramas based on the lives of children and adults who made significant but little-known contributions to the growth of this country;

Post-Newsweek Stations, for "The Reading Show," a program which combines the use of broadcast and printed materials to improve the reading comprehension and vocabulary levels of elementary school students through cooperation between a local school system and the station group;

Taft Broadcasting Company, for "Max B. Nimble," a program which demonstrates the commitment of a station group to meeting the needs of its preschool audience;

Martin Tahse Productions, for bringing back "Kukla, Fran, and Ollie," a family program which continues to entertain an audience of parents and children after nearly three decades;

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, for "Call It Macaroni," an informative adventure series designed to be broadcast in the afterschool and early evening hours;

WGBH, Boston, for "The Spider's Web," a daily radio storybook which represents a new concept in educational broadcasting in its adaptations of children's classics from a cross-cultural literary tradition;

WXYZ-TV, Detroit, for "Hot Fudge," a program which makes an important contribution to preventive medicine in the area of mental health by encouraging young viewers to feel good about themselves.

A special award went to the *Agency for Instructional Television*, for developing informative and engaging programs such as "Bread and Butterflies," "Ripples," "Inside Out," and "Self-Incorporated," which are creative learning resources designed to stimulate classroom discussion and foster interpersonal understanding and mutual respect.

Notice

The JRD would welcome more submissions for publication consideration. The quality of articles received has been excellent, but more articles are needed to stimulate all of our thinking. Forward any article to the home office at: PRWAD, 814 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Retires

Mr. Arthur G. Norris has resigned his position as Secretary Treasurer of the PRWAD effective February 1, 1976. Mr. Norris will continue to serve as a consultant to the PRWAD, but will devote more of his efforts to retirement. You can still contact Mr. Norris by writing to the home office, or to his home address, 530 Ashford Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

New Secretary Treasurer

Mr. Charles Rodney Ferrell has been elected by the board of directors to the position of Secretary Treasurer, at the February meeting of the Board of Directors in Washington, D.C. Mr. Ferrell is Acting Associate Dean for Student Life at Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C.

New Chapter Organized

PRWAD members in the State of Texas joined together in Dallas, March 26-27, 1976 to organize a new state chapter of the PRWAD. Board member Ralph White and member Ursella Palmer coordinated the two day meeting. Name of the new chapter is TEXAS Chapter Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult deaf (TCPRWAD). Approximately 40 interested individuals attended the formation meeting and joined together in establishing a 21 point program of activities needing greater attention in the State of Texas. Texas joins the growing list of State Chapters being formed across the nation. Other chapters already established are Ohio and the District of Columbia Chapter. For additional information about Chapter formation contact the home office or Board member Francis J. Gattas at Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission, 4656 Heaton Road, Columbus, Ohio 43229.

"With This Sign He Conquered:

A Film on Deafness and Religion"

"With This Sign He Conquered" is a story about the mission of Christ United Methodist Church for the Deaf in Baltimore, Maryland. This model church had its beginning in the Missionary Society of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church. It began in 1895 under the ministry of a deaf man, Daniel E. Moylan, who ministered to his people for 48 years. In 1974, Rev. Louis W. Foxwell, Sr., the minister of Christ Church for 31 years, was killed during a holdup. This movie is a tribute to his work.

"With This Sign He Conquered" contains many scenes of Louis Foxwell, Sr. in service to deaf people as a pastor, a father, a friend and a source of dependable help for deaf people young and old, black and white, rich and poor.

After her husband died, Rev. Foxwell's wife, Ruth, accepted the task of coordinating the programs of the church. Their oldest son, Louis, Jr., is the third ordained United Methodist minister to Christ Church in 80 years.

Ruth and Lou, Jr. are shown continuing this missionary work. The movie describes how this work has grown into many churches, agencies, and educational centers along the east coast.

The film is available for rental or purchase from the Christ United Methodist Church for the Deaf, 2401 Loch Raven Road, Baltimore, Md. 21218. The film is color, sound and 16mm. It will soon be captioned.

President Signs Rehabilitation Act Extension of 1976

On Monday, March 15th President Ford signed into law the "Rehabilitation Act Extension of 1976," (H.R. 11045). The new law amends the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and extends the authorizations of appropriations for *one* year, through fiscal year 1977. The Act will be automatically extended for a *second* year, through September 30, 1978, if extending legislation has not been enacted prior to April 15, 1977.

Authorizations provided for by the new law are as follows:

	<u>FY '77</u>	<u>FY '78</u>
Basic State Grants	\$740,000,000	\$760,000,000
Innovation & Expansion grants	25,000,000	25,000,000
*Client Assistance Projects	2,500,000	2,500,000
Research	30,000,000	30,000,000
Training	25,000,000	30,000,000
Construction of Facilities	such sums	such sums
Training serv. and Facility Improvement Grants	such sums	such sums
Office for Handicapped Individuals	600,000	600,000
Architectural & Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	1,500,000	1,500,000

*Authorizations provide for a level of up to \$2,500,000 but not less than \$1,000,000 for fiscal years 1977 and 1978.

Brademas Bill to Rename National Center for Helen Keller

Congressman John Brademas (D.-Ind), chairman of a House Subcommittee with responsibility for programs affecting the handicapped, has introduced a bill to rename the National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults for Helen Keller.

Brademas said that this measure would "honor the remarkable woman whose life was an inspiration for the creation of the National Center." He called the naming of the Center for Helen Keller, who herself was both deaf and blind, "a most fitting recognition of her great example and inspiration."

The present Center was authorized by Congress in 1967 and is located in Sands Point, New York.

6th Annual Regional Conference

The Georgia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, jointly with the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult deaf, will be sponsoring this year's meeting.

The sixth annual Southeastern Regional Institute of Deafness Rehabilitation and Education is scheduled to be held at the Sonesta Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia, October 4 through 6. The program planning committee met in Atlanta in January. The program will emphasize the Model State Plan of Rehabilitation Services, Utilization of the Advisory Committee, Occupational Training Program, and Services for Deaf-Blind Persons. Specific program topics will be developed and included with registration material to be mailed in late summer. Local program chairman is Tom Lawrie, conductor of Vocational Rehabilitation; Georgia Department of Human Resources; 47 Trinity Avenue; Atlanta, Georgia 30334.

Faculty Position Announcement

Department of Psychology
Gallaudet College
Washington, D.C. 20002

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR,
School Psychology: Tentative, one position, Ph.D. or Ed.D. required. Begin August 1976. Salary competitive, 9 or 12 months. Teaching experience, experience in school psychology, and familiarity with the psychological and educational problems of exceptional children (especially the deaf) desirable. Serve as coordinator in planning, organizing, and implementing M.A. program in school psychology with specialization in deafness. First year to be spent completing plans for the program. Responsibilities include graduate level teaching in topics related to school psychology, and administration/coordination of the School Psychology Program.

Opportunities and support for research in area of own interest. Ability in or willingness to learn manual ("simultaneous") communication for the deaf required. Paid orientation program for training in manual communication starting June 1976. Gallaudet College is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer,

[Continued on Page 6, Column 1.]

and does not discriminate on the basis of sex in any of the educational programs or activities which it operates. Programs and services offered by Gallaudet College receive substantial financial support from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Send vita and letters of reference to Dr. H.N. Reynolds, Chairman, Department of Psychology, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002.

Position Available

The Model Secondary School for the Deaf has openings for the following positions:

Science Teacher
Mathematics Teacher
Home Economics Teacher (Clothing & Textiles)
Research/Evaluation Specialist
Social Studies Teacher
Home Economics Teacher (Child Development)
French Teacher
Resident Advisor

For further information on the above contact:

Dr. F. Eugene Thomure
Directory, Administrative Services
The Model Secondary School for the Deaf
Gallaudet College
Kendall Green
Washington, D.C. 20002

Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor 1 or 2 — General

The Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has an immediate vacancy for a Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor. Vacancy located in Milwaukee; future vacancies, however, may occur in other areas of the state. Employees filling these vacancies may provide services to one or more of the following client groups: the blind or visually impaired; the alcoholic; mentally retarded; physically disabled; mentally ill; deaf; disabled disadvantage and/or public offender. Counselors must effectively evaluate work potential; aid in the realistic vocational planning and job

placement of the handicapped; work with employers to develop jobs for the handicapped; and perform public relations work to inform the community about the special problems of the handicapped. *Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor 2 candidates must possess a master's degree in vocational rehabilitation counseling.* Starting pay for a Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor 2 is between \$1045 and \$1150 per month depending on prior training and experience. *Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor 1 candidates must possess a bachelor's degree in vocational rehabilitation counseling, psychology or sociology; or any major and one year of professional counseling experience.* Starting pay for a Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor 1 is between \$889 and \$994 per month depending on prior training and experience. Qualified candidates should submit a completed State application form (or resume) with a paper limited to two pages describing why they feel they are especially well qualified for this position to Marc Wirig (608-266-1134); Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; Room 720, One West Wilson Street; Madison, WI. 53702.

Position Available

Gallaudet College
Washington, D.C. 20002

One full-time position 1976-77 (Assistant Professor \$14,000/Instructor \$12,000) at liberal arts college for deaf students. (Communication by speech and signs; instruction provided.) M.A. Required; Ph.D. desirable.

Also Required: Teaching experience in programs for the deaf or English as a Second Language.

Also Desirable: Experience in use of individualized programs of English language instruction.

Deadline for applications: May 3, 1976

D.C. Nascimento, Chairman, English Department
Equal Opportunity Employer

Counselor Education Positions

Two faculty positions (one tentative) which will be available in the Department of Counseling, Summer, 1976. Preferred

qualifications include: doctorate in counseling, rehabilitation, or related fields; three years of counseling experience with deaf people; college teaching experience; skill in manual communication. Practicum duties require the ability to work with professionals within and outside the college community. Duties for both positions include practicum supervision, teaching of introductory courses in counseling with deaf people and teaching courses pertaining to the appraisal of deaf people.

Salary and rank dependent upon qualifications. Nine or twelve month appointment. Deadline for application is May 15, 1976.

Apply: Chairperson, Department of Counseling, Gallaudet College, Kendall Green, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002

Gallaudet is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Positions Available

Gallaudet College
7th Street & Florida Avenue, N.E.
Kendall Green, Washington, D.C. 20002

COORDINATOR, ALUMNI/PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICES
\$12,890 Office Alumni/PR
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

Bachelors degree required. 3 years to five years secretarial exp. required. Superior ability to use manual communications at or soon after appointment.

DIRECTOR COMMUNITY ED. CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

Ph.D. in education with background in Community Education. Administrative exp. plus teaching at college level desirable. Ability in sign language or willingness to learn.

INSTRUCTOR/ASST. PROFESSOR
\$12,000 — \$14,000
English Dept. (Faculty)
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

M.A. required Ph.D. desirable. Teaching experience in program for deaf or English as a second language. Experience in use of individualized programs of English Language Instructions. Deadline 5/3

What Do People Talk About When They Talk About Nothing?

Most people spend a large portion of their working hours talking or listening. Some do more of one than the other, depending on sex. What they say is rarely as important as how they say it.

They may yearn for a "little peace and quiet," a respite from yak-yak, chit-chat, small talk, shop talk, rap sessions, bull sessions, hen sessions and the telephone. Breakfast is eaten with the morning news. Dinner without table talk is depressing. Television without sound is unthinkable. Pillow talk closes the day, unless you are deaf. Cocktail hours are for talking, not drinking. Banquets are for listening, not eating. Gossip is meant to be spread; only secrets are kept to oneself.

People who don't join the small talk are considered odd. Preachers, politicians, and professors go on for hours at a time. Unsatiated, their captive audiences then linger in the hall to

chat to friends before going home. "Peace and quiet" has to come in small doses.

Only shepherders, a few recluses and mentally ill people enjoy silence; and sheep are good listeners.

But . . .

"What are you talking about?" "Nothing." "What did he say?" "Nothing much." "How can you stay on the phone for an hour?" "Easy."

No one who was born deaf or lost his hearing in early childhood can be blamed for thinking that never have so many people talked so much about so little. To watch their animated faces, "nothing" must be the most interesting topic in the world. This is not to say that deaf people don't do their share of talking; they do. It may be orally or in signed and spelled English or in Ameslan or in crude pantomime, but they talk . . . and it doesn't amount to

much, either.

But, on reflection, it does.

It is likely that the small talk, the "nothing" talk, people are exposed to from infancy contributes as much to their education as school. It is necessary for mental health. It certainly does more to shape their cultural mores, political leanings and religious beliefs than anything else in their environment. It is entirely possible that small, off-the-record talk between heads of state shapes the destiny of nations as the decision makers size each other up. Certainly, many big business deals are closed because two people feel comfortable together on the links and at the 19th hole.

But, I still wonder. What do my children, my brothers and sisters, co-workers and hearing friends talk about when they talk about "nothing"?—
Eugene Petersen

New Orleans Post Office Training Chief Honored



POSTAL TRAINING CHIEF HONORED—John G. Collins, training chief of the New Orleans Postal Service, was named "Man of the Year" by the New Orleans Catholic Deaf Center at a March program. He has helped some 70 deaf men and women obtain jobs at the Post Office during the past seven years. In this picture, left to right: Anthony Barlotta, Gerard Chatelain, Mr. Collins, Helen Arcuri and Frances Brown. Those other than Mr. Collins were members of the nominating committee to select the award winner.

At the March celebration of the tenth anniversary of New Orleans Catholic Deaf Center and the fifth anniversary of the establishment of Saint Gerard Parish for the Hearing Impaired, the members of both honored John G. Collins as the "Man of the Year." Collins, who is training chief of the New Orleans Postal Service, has helped more than 70 deaf men and women obtain jobs at the Post Office.

During the past seven years, Collins has demonstrated empathy for people with hearing problems by often acting

as the ears and voice for the deaf employees to supervisors and other employees at the Post Office. During this time he has personally trained many of the deaf employees and has had the opportunity to advise most if difficulties presented themselves.

Collins has stated that the greatest barrier to overcome is communication. When the deaf started working at the Post Office, seven years ago, Collins came to the Catholic Deaf Center to learn sign language so that he could bridge the gap between the hearing and the

deaf world. While he is not expert in signing, he can make himself understood and can understand the employees.

Making the presentation was Monsignor Clinton J. Doskey, representing the Archdiocese, and Gerard J. Chatelain, chairman for the Catholic Deaf Center nominating committee. At this celebration, the president of the Center, Mrs. Rose Lea, on behalf of the deaf community, presented Reverend Gerard J. Howell with a gold watch marking his 10th anniversary as director at the Catholic Deaf Center.

Art Buchwald Gallaudet Commencement Speaker; Randolph, Holcomb Also Get Honorary Degrees

A Runaway Bestseller . . .

**The NAD's
A Basic Course In
Manual Communication**

\$5.20 Per Copy

Send orders and remittances to:
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Art Buchwald, internationally known humorist and columnist, was the graduation speaker and received an honorary degree at the 112th commencement of Gallaudet College on May 17 at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Northeast Washington, D.C.

One hundred sixty-four seniors were awarded bachelor of arts or bachelor of science degrees. This year, Gallaudet also graduated students from Canada,

Hong Kong, Kenya, Malaysia, Indonesia and Israel.

Master's degrees were presented to 57 students in audiology, counseling and education. Four graduate students receiving degrees were from Canada, Guatemala, Israel and Sierra Leone.

This year Gallaudet recognized Senator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia for his work on the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in support of handicapped persons and Roy L. Holcomb, a Gallaudet alumnus and superintendent of the Sterck School for the Hearing Impaired in Newark, Delaware, and a nationally known figure in the field of education of deaf children.

Future NAD Conventions

1976—Houston, Texas

1978—Rochester, N. Y.

1980—Cincinnati, Ohio

JOIN THE FREEDOM TRAIL TO HISTORICAL

BOSTON

for the

11th



CONVENTION

AUGUST 3-7, 1976

HEADQUARTERS:

HOTEL STATLER HILTON

Arlington St. and St. James Ave.

"IDENTITY, INTEGRATION, INVOLVEMENT OF JEWISH DEAF"

PROGRAM (Tentative)

Tuesday, August 3rd — Registration; Executive Board Meeting at 1:30 p.m.; Opening Ceremonies — Panel Discussion & Reception at 8 p.m.

Wednesday, August 4th — Registration; All day tour to historical and entertaining sites with lunch; Tisha B'av Ceremonies at night.

Thursday, August 5th — Registration; General Meeting at 9:30 a.m.; Workshop at 1 p.m.; Entertainment (optional) at night.

Friday, August 6th — Registration; General Meeting at 9:30 a.m.; Bicentennial events in the afternoon; Banquet at 6:30 p.m.

Saturday, August 7th — Sabbath Service and Oneg Shabbat at 10 a.m.; Bicentennial events in the afternoon; Grand Ball at 7 p.m.

NOTE: Separate Youth Program will be available

TICKET PRICES

Registration	\$ 5.00
Reception	5.00
Tour and Lunch	18.00
Banquet	18.00
Grand Ball	6.00
Program Book	2.00
Total	\$54.00

COMBINATION TICKET

\$50.00
Save \$4.00
ADVANCE SALE
Until June 1, 1976
\$45.00
Save \$9.00
FULL TIME STUDENTS
\$40.00

Sponsored by **BOSTON HEBREW ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF**

Chairperson: Gladys Azanow

29 George Street, Medford, MA 02155

CUT OUT AND MAIL

To: Ms. Rita Northrup, Tickets Chairperson, 187 Fayette Street, Wollaston, MA 02170

Please reserve combination tickets for the 1976 NCJD Convention

at \$..... per person.

Payment is enclosed.

NAME

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CITY STATE ZIP

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

At the crossroads of America . . .
FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
 1175 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio 44313
 Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:45 a.m.;
 and 7:00 p.m.; Bible Study, Wednesday, 7:00
 p.m. Special services for the deaf.
 Rev. John K. Sederwall, pastor, (216)376-1688
 Voice or TTY

When in Baltimore, welcome to . . .
DEAF ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH
 3302 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md. 21218
 Sun. 9:45-11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.; Wed., 7:30 p.m.
 Rev. Bruce E. Brewster, pastor. Phone 467-8041
 Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth and
 the life."—John 14:6

When in the Pacific Paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 3144 Kaunaoa St., Honolulu, HI. 96815
 Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; worship 10:30 a.m.
 Bible Study, second and fourth Wed.; Fellow-
 ship First Fri., 7:00 p.m.
 Rev. David Schiewer, Pastor
 732-0120 Voice or TTY

When in Portland, welcome to
FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
 1315 S.E. 20th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97214
 Sunday 9:45 and 11:00 a.m.
 Thursday 7:30
 Rev. Norman Stallings, pastor

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
 Renton, Washington
 Pastor, Dr. Sam A. Harvey; Interpreter, Mrs.
 Irene Stark (husband's first name is James).
 Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Morning Worship,
 11:00 a.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf). Eve-
 ning Worship, 7:00 p.m. (Interpreting for the
 Deaf)

APPLEWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH
 11200 W. 32nd Ave., Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033
 Luther Mann, Th. D., Pastor
 (303) 232-9575
 4310 Iris Street
 Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
 529 Convention St., Baton Rouge, La. 70821
 Separate services in the Deaf Chapel, third
 floor, Palmer Memorial Bldg. Sunday School,
 9:00 a.m., for all ages. Worship services, 10:30
 a.m.
 Telephone (504) 383-8566 (Voice or TTY)

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
 Corner Cleveland & Osceola, Downtown
 Clearwater, Fla.
 Services interpreted for the deaf
 9:30 a.m., Sunday School; 11:00 a.m., Morning
 Worship; 11:00 a.m., Live Color-TV-Channel 10

Come and learn God's word at . . .
HILLVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH
 7300 Greenly Dr., Oakland, Calif. 94605
 Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship, 11 a.m. &
 7 p.m.; Training hour, 6 p.m.; Wed. Bible &
 prayer, 7:30 p.m.
 Interpreters: Arlo Compher, Shirley Compher
 Pastor: James L. Parker, B. S., M. Div., Th. M.
 Phone (415) 569-3848 or 635-6397

WEALTHY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
 811 Wealthy Street, S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Rev. Roger Kent Jackson, pastor
 Sunday: 10:00 & 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
 Wed.: 7:00 p.m. Prayer & Bible Study
 Deaf Missionary Outreaches of our Church:
 Christian Captioned Films for the Deaf
 Christian Literature for the Deaf
 Christian Outreach for the Deaf

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
 217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland
 Robert F. Woodward, pastor
 David M. Denton, interpreter
 9:45 a.m., Sunday School for deaf
 11:00 a.m., Morning worship service
 interpreted for the deaf
 A cordial welcome is extended

VISITING THE SARASOTA, FLA. AREA?

Welcome to . . .

SOUTHSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH

2035 MAGNOLIA ST.

(Off of the 3200 Block of South Hwy. 41)
 SERVICES INTERPRETED FOR THE DEAF
 SUNDAYS AT 11:00 A.M. & 7:30 P.M.

When in St. Augustine, Florida, Welcome To
CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH
 110 Masters Drive, St. Augustine, Fla.
 Interpreters for the deaf at the 11:00 a.m.
 worship service
 Rev. Carl Franklin, pastor

PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST CHURCH
& DEAF CENTER
 823 W. Manchester Ave.,
 Los Angeles, Calif. 90044
 Sunday Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship, 11:00
 a.m. Deaf and hearing worshipping together.
 Elder Sam Hooper, Melvin Sanders, teachers:
 Willa G. Boyd, interpreter; William T.
 Ward, pastor.

When in Washington, D.C., worship at . . .
THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF
 8th & H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001
 Sunday School, 9:30 a.m. Worship, 10 a.m.
 Francis C. Higgins, leader, 937-2507

22ND STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
 6620 E. 22nd Street, Tucson, Arizona 85710
 Phones 298-2850 and 886-6702
 Pastor: Charles E. Pollard
 Interpreters: Murray and Nancy Machen
 Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship services, 11:00
 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. All services interpreted
 for the deaf, including all music.
 Anyone traveling to or through Tucson will
 find a cordial welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
 14200 Golden West St., Westminster,
 Calif. 92683
 Sunday morning Bible study, 9:30 worship,
 11:00. Sunday night Christian life studies,
 6:00; worship service, 7:00.
 Recreation and social calendar on request.
 Pastor, Robert D. Lewis
 Church phone 714-894-3349

Worship and serve with us at
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
 510 West Main Avenue
 Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
 Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning
 worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 6:00 p.m.
 Evening worship 7:00 p.m.
 A Full Church Program for the Deaf

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH
 16th and Hickory, Pine Bluff, Ark.
 "In the heart of Pine Bluff for the hearts
 of people!"
 You are invited to worship with us at 9:45 in
 Sunday School and 10:55 in Worship. Join us
 for lunch on the second Sunday of each month
 —a special fellowship for the deaf. Evening
 worship, 7:00; Wednesday services, 7:00.
 Mrs. Leroy Spillyards, Interpreter
 Anton C. Uth, Pastor

A church that cares for the deaf . . .
AIRPORT BAPTIST CHURCH
 2600 Army Post Rd., Des Moines, Iowa 50321
 Services: Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Wor-
 ship, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

When near Louisville, Ky., welcome to
FOURTH AND OAK STREETS BAPTIST
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF (SBC)
 Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship service,
 10:55 a.m.; Sunday night service, 6:00 p.m.
 Wednesday night service prayer meeting,
 7:15 p.m.
 Rev. Joe L. Buckner, pastor and interpreter
 Miss Sue Henson, interpreter

When in the Nation's Capital . . .
 Visit the fast growing Deaf Department of
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF RIVERDALE
 Maryland's largest Sunday School, 3 blocks
 west of Baltimore-Washington Pkwy.
 6200 Riverdale, Riverdale, Md.
 Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; Deaf Chapel Hour,
 11:00 a.m. All other services interpreted.
 Dr. R. Herbert Fitzpatrick, Pastor
 Church office phone 277-8850

COLUMBIA BAPTIST CHURCH
 103 West Columbia Street
 Falls Church, Virginia 22046
 The Deaf Department invites you to attend
 Sunday School at 9:45 a.m. Worship services
 at 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. interpreted for the
 deaf.

Catholic

Roman Catholic
Immaculate Conception Parish
 177 S. York Rd., Elmhurst, Ill. 60126
 Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
 TTY 815-727-6411

All welcome to signed Mass Service at 9:00
 a.m., 2nd and 4th Sundays, September through
 June.

NEW ORLEANS CATHOLIC DEAF CENTER
 721 St. Ferdinand St., New Orleans, La. 70117
 Office: Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30
 Movie: Friday, 7 p.m. to midnight
 Mass: Saturday at St. Gerard Parish for the
 Hearing Impaired, 7 p.m., followed by social
 Rev. Gerard J. Howell, Pastor/Director
 24-Hour TTY News Service (504) 945-7020

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC DEAF
ASSOCIATION, CANADIAN SECTION
National Pastoral Centre, Holy Name Church
 71 Gough Ave., Toronto, Ontario,
 M4K 3N9 Canada
 Moderator, Rev. B. Dwyer
 Mass each Sunday, 1:00 p.m.; religious
 instruction each Saturday, 1:30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S DEAF CENTER
 8245 Fisher, Warren, Mich. 48089
 TTY (313) 758-0710
 Moderators: Rev. Gary Bueche
 Sister Dolores Beere, MHS
 Mass every Sunday at noon

Church of Christ

WESTERN HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
 1912 N. Winnetka
 Dallas, Texas 75208
 Sunday—9:45 a.m.
 Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

ROCKVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST
 1450 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville,
 Md. 20850
 Sunday Class, 10:00 a.m.; Worship Services,
 11:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m.
 Minister: Don Browning
 Interpreter: Don Garner

HUBER HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
 4925 Fishburg Rd., Dayton, Ohio 45424
 Signed Bible Classes and Worship Services
 Bible Classes—Sunday 9:30 a.m.; Wednesday
 7:30 p.m.; Worship Services—Sunday 10:30 a.m.
 and 6:00 p.m.

ECHO MEADOWS CHURCH OF CHRIST
 2905 Starr Ave., Oregon, Ohio 43616
 Adjacent to Toledo on Eastside. Get off I-280
 at Starr Avenue exit—approx. 2 mi. straight
 east.
 Bellamy H. Perkins, Deaf Minister
 Three Hearing Interpreters
 Funerals, weddings, counseling, Minister avail-
 able for services in your town. Deaf chapel
 separate from hearing. Minister available to
 help you.
 Visitors warmly welcome.

In Los Angeles area, worship at . . .
MAYWOOD CHURCH OF CHRIST
 5950 Heliotrope Circle
 Maywood, California 90270
 Sunday class 9:30 a.m., Worship service 10:30
 a.m., 6 p.m. Wednesday Bible study 7 p.m.
 Bob Anderson, Minister (213) 583-5328
 Restoring Undenominational Christianity
 Worship, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

When in Idaho, visit . . .
TWIN FALLS CHURCH OF CHRIST
 2002 Filer Avenue East, Twin Falls, Idaho
 Bible Study, 10:00 a.m.; Worship, 10:55 & 6 p.m.
 Preacher: David Foulke
 Interpreters: Jim and Sheila Palmer

Episcopal

St. AGNES' MISSION FOR THE DEAF
 Each Sunday, 12 noon, at
 St. Philip's Episcopal Church
 Dennison Ave. & West 33rd St.,
 Cleveland, Ohio
 Vicar: The Rev. Jay L. Croft
 482 Orlando Ave., Akron, Ohio 44320
 TTY 216-0864-2865

THE EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE OF THE DEAF IN THE UNITED STATES

Welcomes you to worship with us at any of our 75 churches across the nation.
For information or location of the church nearest you, consult your telephone directory or write to:

Robert Cunningham
Executive Secretary
556 Zinnia Lane
Birmingham, Alabama 35215

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
St. Stephens Road and Craft Highway,
Toulminville, Mobile, Ala.
Rev. Silas J. Hirte

When in Denver, welcome to
ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL
1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
Tel. 534-8678

Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday night, 7:30 p.m.
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday night, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf in the United States
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Episcopal

426 West End Ave., near 80th St.
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. Columba Gilliss, OSH
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
New York, N. Y. 10024

When in Philadelphia, welcome to
ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

The Rev. Roger Pickering, Vicar
Services every Sunday, 1:30 p.m., in historic St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, 10th Street between Market and Chestnut Streets, 5 blocks from Independence National Park in the Bicentennial City.

Lutheran

OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF

Meeting in the Gloria Dei Chapel of the Lutheran School for the Deaf
6861 E. Nevada, Detroit, Mich. 48234
Worship at 10:00 every Sunday
Rev. Clark R. Bailey, Pastor
Phone (313) 751-5823

When in Minneapolis, welcome to . . .
BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

2901 38th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

We are happy to greet you at . . .
EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH
2822 E. Floradora, Fresno, Calif. 93703
S. S. Class for Deaf Children, 9:15 a.m.;
Every Sunday: Bible Class, 9:15 a.m.; Worship Service, 10:30 a.m. (interpreted).
Stanley Quebe, pastor; Clarence Eisberg, associate pastor, phone 209-485-5780.

Need help? Want to hear good news? Visit
ST. MARK LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF

421 W. 145 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10031
Sun. worship 2 p.m.—June-Aug. 1 p.m.
Bible Class and Sunday School 3:30 p.m.
Rev. Kenneth Schnepf, Jr., pastor
Home Phone (914) 375-0599

Visiting New York "Fun" City?
ST. MATTHEW LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
41-01 75th St., Elmhurst (Queens), N.Y. 11373
11:00 a.m. Sunday Worship (10:00 a.m. June-July-August)
Rev. Daniel A. Hodgson, Pastor
212-335-8141 or 516-248-2357 Voice or TTY
1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave.
and IRT-74th St. Subways

Welcome to . . .
PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
4201 North College Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205
Worship every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
Pastor Marlow J. Olson, the only full time pastor to the deaf in the State of Indiana

In the Nation's Capital visit . . .
CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
5101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011
Sunday Worship—11:00 a.m.
Robert J. Muller, pastor
TTY 864-2119

You are welcome to worship at . . .
HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
101 N. Beaumont, St. Louis, Mo. 63103
Just west of Rodeway Inn, Jefferson Ave.
Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
TTY (314) 725-8349
Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor

Welcome to . . .
PILGRIM LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
3801 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64114
Worship every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.
Walter Uhlig, pastor, Phone 561-9030

PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
205 N. Otis, St. Paul, Minn.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
Rev. Wm. Lange, pastor
TTY 644-2365, 644-9804
Home 724-4097

ROGATE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
2447 East Bay Drive, Clearwater, Florida
(Between Belcher and Highway 19)
A church of the deaf, by the deaf, for the deaf. Our services are conducted in sign language by the pastors. Services 1st Sunday, 2:00 p.m.; 3rd Sunday, 7:00 p.m. TTY and Voice—531-2761.
Rev. Frank Wagenknecht, pastor; Rev. Gary Bomberger, associate

DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33504
Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720 or 621-8950
Every Sunday:
Bible Class 10:00 A.M.
Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

In North New Jersey meet friends at
ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
Newark, N. J. 07104
(Bus No. 27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF OF GREATER HARTFORD
679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
74 Federal St., New London, Conn.
Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at 10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st Saturday at 7:30 p.m.
ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF
1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.
Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at 2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th Saturday at 7:30 p.m.
The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107
TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

United Methodist

CAMERON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF
1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
Sunday 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
Rev. Tom Williams, minister
A place of worship and a place of service.
All are welcome.

CHICAGO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF
Services in Dixon Chapel
77 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602
John M. Tubergen, leader
P. O. Box 683, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

FOREST PARK UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
2100 Kentucky Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46805
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; church services, 11:00 a.m.
Total Communication Used
Grace Nursery, Coordinator for Deaf Ministry
Rev. C. Albert Nunery, Senior Pastor

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C., worship at
WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
7001 New Hampshire Ave., Takoma Park, Md.
Worship Service in the Fireside Room at 10:30 a.m.
Sunday School for hearing children
Captioned Movies every first Sunday at 11:45 a.m.
Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.
Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.
Children's weekday religious education classes
Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
For information call 732-0120

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
(Non-Denominational)
1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
3520 John Street (Between Texas and Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF
(Non-Denominational)
Meets in First Christian Church building each Sunday.
Scott and Mynster Streets
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.
Duane King, Minister
Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICE
430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 69435
Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
TTY 815-727-6411
All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass Service at 10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
Services held every fourth Sunday of the month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.
An Interdenominational Deaf Church
Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public Relations

METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES
1050 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday worship services,
11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., signed.

CALVARY CHAPEL FOR THE DEAF
Irving & E. Green Sts., Allentown, Pa. 18103
Phone (215) 435-7500
Rev. Reuben Jay, Minister to the Deaf; Mrs. Carol Jay, RID Certified Interpreter
9:30 a.m., Every Sunday, Bible School; 10:45 a.m., Every Sunday, Worship Service
"A Full-Time, Full-Gospel Church"

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES
540 S. Commonwealth Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90020
"Dynamic Prtaching for Today's World"
11:00 a.m. Sunday morning worship interpreted for the deaf.
All visitors receive a cordial welcome.
William B. Bradshaw, B.D., Ph.D., Minister

DCCO-200-10N-A SEP7
GALLAUDET COLLEGE
DRAMA DEPT - BOX 10 1
7TH & FLORIDA AVE N
WASHINGTON DC 2000

CLUB DIRECTORY

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GATEWAY TO THE SOUTH
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760 Edgewood Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30307
Open Every Friday and Saturday Night

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4747 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60641
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Open Saturday evenings

DETROIT ASSOC. OF THE DEAF, INC.
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Come to visit our new club when you are
in Detroit. Open Friday evening,
Saturday and Sunday

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645 West Grand Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94612
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afternoons and evenings
Hubert J. Sellner, secretary

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(Odd Fellows Temple)
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TTY 813-244-2241
Open every 4th Saturday night.

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1917 E. 46th St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46205
Open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday
evenings
Eugene Schick, president

In Hawaii, it's Aloha (welcome) from . . .
HAWAII CLUB FOR THE DEAF
American Legion Auxiliary Hall
612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
2nd Saturday of each month, 7:30 p.m.
Address all mail to:
Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary
727 Palani Avenue, Apt. No. 6
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

**HAWAIIAN PARADISE CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**
**HAWAIIAN ATHLETIC CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**

c/o St. Peter's Episcopal Church
1317 Queen Emma St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
3rd and 4th Saturday of each month
Linda Lambrecht, secretary

When in Houston, you are welcome
to the
**HOUSTON ASSOCIATION OF THE
DEAF, INC.**
606 Boundary St., Houston, Texas 77009
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

LEHIGH ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
121 S. 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
Open Friday and Saturday evenings
TTY 215-432-7133
Nelson C. Boyer, secretary

When in New Hampshire, come to the . . .
MANCHESTER DEAF CLUB, INC.
126 Lowell St., Manchester, N. H.
Open every second and fourth Saturday of
each month with free Captioned Movies

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ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF**
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come and see us.

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3100 East Roosevelt, Phoenix, Ariz.
2nd Saturday of each month except
July and August

Address all mail to:
Mabel Bales
6034 N. 21st St. No. 10
Phoenix, Arizona 85015

**PUGET SOUND ASSOCIATION
OF THE DEAF**
(Seattle in 1974—NAD)
The Greatest and Oldest Club of the Deaf
in the Pacific Northwest.
Everyone Heartily Welcome.

Open Saturdays.
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**SAN FRANCISCO CLUB FOR THE
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530 Valencia Street
San Francisco, California 94110
Open Friday and Saturday nights.
Sometimes Sunday.
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month.

**ST. PETERSBURG ASSOCIATION
OF THE DEAF, INC.**
4255 56th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Socials every 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings
Leon A. Carter, Secretary
620 Hillcrest Mobile Home Park, Clearwater,
Florida 33515

SUNSHINE CIRCLE OF THE DEAF
Meets at Los Angeles Club of the Deaf, Inc.
3218 1/2 Main St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90007
Second Thursday of each month, 10:00 a.m.
Tessie Bernstein, corresponding secretary

**THE CHARLES THOMPSON
MEMORIAL HALL**
1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104
The nation's finest social club for the deaf
Established 1916

When in York, Pa., welcome to
**THE YORK ASSOCIATION OF
THE DEAF, INC.**
208 N. George St. York, Pa. 17401
Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings
Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays
of month.
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
Samuel D. Shultz, Secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
2109-15 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10023
Open noon to midnight
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays
Walter M. Chulman, president
Irving Alpert, vice president
Max J. Cohen, secretary
Milton Cohen, treasurer

"OUR WAY"
To strengthen Jewish education and
observance amongst the Jewish deaf
National Conference of Synagogue Youth
116 E. 27th St., New York, N. Y. 10016

MIAMI ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
15000 N. Miami Ave., North Miami, Florida
Open first and third Saturday of
every month
Secretary: Eleanor Struble

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Gerald Burstein, President
6131 Claridge Drive
Riverside, Calif. 92506

Kenneth Rothschild, Secy.-Treas.
25 Wagon Wheel Road
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601

Alexander Fleischman, Executive Director
9102 Edmonston Court
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

1976 NCJD CONVENTION IN BOSTON
August 3-7

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	1 insertion	6 insertions	11 insertions
Full page	\$150.00	\$135.00	\$120.00
Half page	86.25	77.62	69.00
One-third page	60.00	54.00	48.00
Column inch	6.25	5.63	5.00

Discounts: Cooperating Member (state) associations of the NAD, 30%; af-
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The DEAF AMERICAN is printed by the offset process. Advertisements hav-
ing illustrations should be "camera ready."